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**ROSEDALE
NURSERIES**

TARRYTOWN N.Y.

WHY BUY AT ROSEDALE?



Some concerns put great stress on the age and size of their nurseries; others on their low prices. Rosedale Nurseries cannot lay claim to superiority for either of these reasons, but there are several reasons we consider far more important why our list of customers is not only increasing rapidly but a very large per cent. of them come back from year to year and bring their friends.

1st—LOCATION The location is in one of the most trying of climates. The temperature sometimes goes down to 17 degrees below zero and in a few days changes to a mild temperature and vice versa. Thus, the stock becomes inured to any climate. Farther north trees are subjected to more severe cold, but the cold being constant, plants do not suffer as much as by sudden changes.

Our location is convenient to a large territory by motor truck. Also to the N. Y. Central Railroad and its connection in all directions.

2d—PERSONAL ATTENTION Rosedale Nurseries are not so large but that each order gets that personal attention so essential to care in selection and packing. Each customer not only finds much practical information in our catalogue, but also is freely given answers to many queries as to selection and location of the proper trees and plants for stated places and conditions. Our fifty years of Training and Experience in Farm, Orchard, College, Nursery and Landscape Gardening are at your service.

3d—CLEAN STOCK Constant care and attention are given by our Cornell graduate to keep the nursery free from disease and insect pests. The state inspectors who go through our nurseries twice a year marvel at the healthful conditions of Rosedale stock.

4th—QUALITY In addition to freedom from disease and insect pests, the quality of nursery stock depends on several things carefully looked after at "Rosedale." Tops are carefully pruned to give proper shape and trees are frequently transplanted to develop root system. No matter what the size, shape, or beauty of the top may be, if the roots have not been developed by frequent transplanting, the tree has little value. In other words, the quality of the tree depends much more upon the root than upon the top, the real value depending on the balance between these two parts. We have the best nursery soil in the world.

One customer writes: "It's a pleasure to do business with you and you prove your slogan "The quality of an article is remembered long after the price is forgotten."

5th—FAIR PRICES Frequent transplanting, so essential to the development of good roots, does not produce as large a tree in a given time, and therefore, it costs more to produce a tree of a certain size. This, no doubt, makes a few of our prices seem high to some intending purchasers; but we believe that, in accordance with our motto, our prices are "As low as Consistent with Highest Quality."

NO CHARGE is made for burlapping evergreens or boxing and packing, except for large and bulky stock.

10 per cent. discount will be allowed for 5 to 25 of a kind where the ten rate is not given.

20 per cent. discount will be allowed for 25 or more of a kind where ten and hundred rates are not given.

We are often asked how much fertilizer to plant with the trees. Our answer is never to use any fertilizer until the tree is planted. If fertilizer is put in contact with the roots, the tiny rootlets will be burned off as soon as they start to grow and the tree will die. After the tree is planted, stable manure may be used for a mulch to keep the ground from drying out and also to feed the roots as the

rain washes the fertilizer into the ground. A good way to water trees in case of drought is to give the trees a good soaking and wait a week before watering again. Daily soaking is worse than no water at all. The rains are ordinarily sufficient without artificial watering. More trees are killed by kindness than by all other ways, that is, over-watering and planting with manure.

TO PLANT A TREE OR SHRUB IS A VERY EASY MATTER IF ONE WILL CAREFULLY FOLLOW THESE 5 RULES:

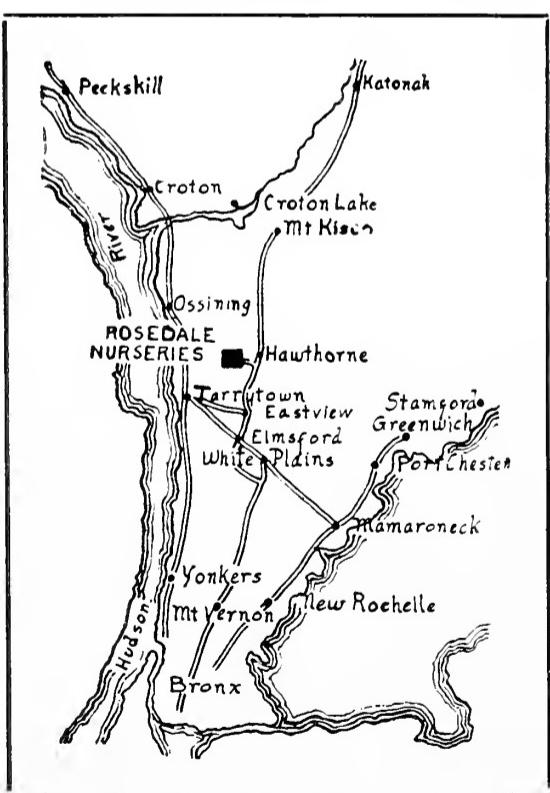
FIRST—Dig the holes large enough to admit the roots to spread out in their natural position, and deep enough to allow the plant to stand at the same depth it stood in the nursery. More trees are lost by deep planting than by shallow.

SECOND—Use no fertilizer, but sprinkle fine soil among the roots, shaking the tree a little if necessary, or using the hand, if the fibrous roots are very numerous, so that every root may come in contact with the soil.

THIRD—When the roots are well covered, the earth should be tramped or tamped, as firm as a post. Put in more earth and tamp again. The last two or three inches of earth should not be tamped, leaving it loose for the rain to be taken in. Do not round up the earth about the tree, lest the water run off. If the weather is dry early in fall or late in the spring, water may be poured in about the tree; otherwise it is seldom necessary.

FOURTH—Give the tree a good mulching to hold the moisture, or stir the ground with a hoe once a week.

FIFTH—Deciduous trees and shrubs as a rule should have considerable pruning as soon as they are planted. The ordinary sized fruit trees should be pruned nearly to a whip, cutting out the weak branches and cutting the three or four main branches back very closely. In the case of a peach tree, all the branches should be cut off and the top cut back to about three or four feet in height to insure success. Grapes should also be very severely pruned, leaving only two or three inches of the previous year's growth.



IN THE HEART OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Our location on the Saw Mill River road, one and one-quarter miles north of the County Alms House at East View, is within short trucking distance to all points in Westchester County and nearby points in Connecticut.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES, Telephone 628, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

S. G. HARRIS, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The use of this **ORDER SHEET** Will insure the
prompt and correct filling of your order

Date sent

Post Office Address.....

Express Address
(if different from P. O.).....

Ship about.....1923

AMOUNT
ENCLOSED

Via

Please Do Not Write Here

No.

Rec'd.

Shipped

By

Quantity		1 Eye	2 Eye	3-4 Eye	5-6 Eye	\$
	MONS. DUPONT			1.00	1.50	
	MONS. JULES ELIE			1.50	2.25	
	MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC	1.50	2.50	4.00	6.00	
	MONT. BLANC	1.50	2.50	3.50		
	NUMBER ONE	2.00	3.50	5.00		
	OCTAVIE DEMAY			.90	1.25	
	PHILOMELE			1.25	1.75	
	PETITE RENEE			.75	1.25	
	PIERRE DUCHARTRE			1.25	1.75	
	PRIMEVERE	1.75	3.25	4.50		
	PRINCE DE TALINDYKE			1.00	1.50	
	PRINCE IMPERIAL			.50	.75	
	PURPUREA SUPERBA			.65	1.00	
	RAOUL DESSERT	5.00	9.00	13.00		
	REINE HORTENSE			2.00	3.00	
	ROSA BONHEUR	2.50	4.25	6.00		
	ROSE D'ARMOUR			.50	.75	
	RUBRA SUPERBA			1.00	1.50	
	SARAH BERNHARDT	1.25	2.25	3.50		
	SOLANGE	2.75	4.75	7.00		
	SOUV. DE LOUIS BIGOT	3.25	5.25	8.00		
	SOUV. DU DR. BRETONNEAU			.65	1.00	
	SUZANNE DESSERT			1.00	1.50	
	THERESE	2.50	4.25	5.50		
	TOURANGELLE	2.00	3.50	5.50		
	TRIOMPHE DE LILLE			1.00	1.50	
	UMBELLATA ROSEA			.65		
	VENUS			1.00	1.25	
	WALTER FAXON	3.00	5.00	7.50		
	OFFICINALIS MUTABILIS			.50	.75	
	OFFICINALIS RUBRA			1.00	1.50	

SINGLE AND JAPANESE VARIETIES

CARNOT	1.00	2.00	2.50		
CLAIRETTE	1.25	2.00	3.00		
CLIO			.75	1.25	
EGLANTINE	2.50	4.50	6.50		
ETIENNE DESSERT	1.50	2.50	3.50		
HO-GIOKU	.90	1.50	2.00		
ISANI-GIDUI	5.50	9.00	13.00		
KAMENO-KEROGOMO	1.10	1.80	2.50		
KINOKIMO	1.10	1.80	2.50		
LA FIANCEE	.75	1.25	1.75	2.50	
LEMON QUEEN	.75	1.25	1.75	2.50	
L'ETINCELANTE	1.25	2.00	2.50	3.50	
LUCIENNE	1.25	2.25	3.50		
MADELINE GAUTHIER	3.75	6.25	9.00		
MARGUERITE DESSERT	4.50	7.50	10.00		
MIKADO	1.50	2.50	3.50	5.50	
No. 1 000		.50	.75		
PERLE BLANCHE	2.00	3.50	5.00		
PERLE ROSE	1.75	2.75	4.50		
PRINCESS ALEXANDRA			.75	1.25	
TOKIO	6.00	11.00	15.00		
VELOUTINE		.75	1.25		
VENISE	2.50	4.00	5.50		
VESUVE	1.00	1.50	2.00		
WHITLEYI MAJOR	.50	.75	1.25	1.75	
WHITE LADY	5.50	9.00	13.00		
YESO	1.25	2.00	3.00		

OTHER PLANTS

Quantity

MAY 11 1925

PEONIES FOR FALL PLANTING



O flowers exceed the Peonies in popularity, and none are more easily grown. They are seldom attacked by insects or disease, and are perfectly hardy, requiring no covering in the severest weather. They thrive in all kinds of soil and flourish in a rich, deep loam. They demand much moisture at blooming time, and if grown in partial shade the blooms will, therefore last longer and be equally fine in other respects.

No hardy perennial is of more permanent value than the Peony. The first cost is the only cost, and they continue to increase in size and value for many years. The foliage is rich and of beautiful deep green color, which renders the plant very ornamental even when out of flower, and few other flowers are so well adapted for interior decoration and none make more massive color effect when planted in a border or in a bed on the lawn. Their popularity has increased during the past few years since the new improved varieties have been disseminated. Peonies range in color from cream and pure white through the various shades of pink and red to the deepest purple and maroon, in all possible combinations of tint and form.

Suitable Places for Peonies

Since peonies are very decorative in all situations, not only because of the splendor of their blooms but also from their attractive foliage, they are not out of place in almost any location. Care should be taken, however, not to plant them too near the spreading roots of trees and shrubs which would rob them of nourishment and moisture, but partial shade from trees at a distance is beneficial. Peonies make a very attractive border along a path or driveway, especially if planted alternately with phlox so that the season of bloom may be continued most of the summer. They are also very effective in large beds, either alone or interspersed with phlox. If desired for abundance of cut flowers only, they may be planted in the vegetable garden.

Suggestions for Peony Collections

Peony prices vary so greatly that many purchasers believe that price depends on the quality. While this may be true to a certain extent, it is in general far from the truth. Price is regulated largely by supply and demand. If the quality is good, the demand will increase more rapidly in some cases than the supply, so that it will be many years before the price will be reduced to the common level. A good example of this is Festiva Maxima, one of the very best peonies in cultivation today and still in great demand although introduced seventy-two years ago. A variety equally good introduced today would be held at \$100 per root. Everybody who saw it would want it; the demand would be great and the price would drop very slowly until the amount of stock had overtaken the demand. This would take many years as the stock of the peony increases by division only (a slow process) and the demand increases as the variety becomes better known. If on the other hand the new variety does not become popular by reason of high quality the demand will soon be overtaken by the supply and the price will rapidly drop. The price of peonies now rated at 8.5 and up, on a scale of 10, will drop very slowly in the years to come, owing to the increasing demand.

There are, however, many of the old varieties now sold at less than \$1.00 which should be in every collection. They are not all as good as Festiva Maxima, not all as well known, but they come at different seasons and of different colors. In gathering together our collection of nearly 200 varieties, we have eliminated many that were unworthy. We do not believe we now have a single variety unworthy of cultivation. One's selection would depend largely on the choice of color, season of bloom and price. As to color and season of bloom, the following page will enable one to make a selection to one's taste. And the price of each is given in the following pages and also in the order sheet.

We are often asked to name a few good varieties, not too expensive. For the benefit of intending purchasers we give below three lists, any of which one might be happy to own. While these lists are made by one who has worked with peonies many years, it is not infallible and would not be agreed to by all. But we think most of the other peony specialists would agree with us. List No. 1 contains varieties priced at less than \$1 each; list No. 2, varieties less than \$2 each; list No. 3, varieties priced at \$2 or more. While to amateurs some of the prices in list No. 3 may seem a little high, I think all peony fans will agree that the prices will not be greatly reduced on the same for sometime, owing to the increasing demand, for every one of these is a gem.

List No. 1

Priced less than \$1

WHITE

Boule de Neige
Couronne d'Or
Duchess de Nemours
Festiva Maxima
Mme. Crousse
Mme. de Verneville

PINK

Albert Crousse
Edulis Superba
Gen. Bertrand
Grandiflora Nivea plena
Jeanne d'Arc
Livingstone
Mme. Bollet
Mme. Chaumy
Mme. de Galhau
Marguerite Gerard
Octavie Demay
Triomphe de Lille

RED

Felix Crousse
De Candolle
Delachei
Prince de Talindyke

List No. 2

Priced less than \$2

WHITE

Avalanche
Baroness Schroeder
Mme. Emile Lemoine
Marie Jacquin
Marie Lemoine

PINK

Asa Gray
Carnea Elegans
Germaine Bigot
Gloire de Chas. Gombault
Grandiflora
Lamartine
Mme. Emile Galle
Mme. Lemonier
Marie Crousse
Modeste Guerin
Mons. Jules Elie
Philomele
Venus

RED

Augustin d'Hour
Eugene Bigot
Karl Rosenfield
Adolphe Rousseau

SINGLE AND JAPANESE
La Fiancee
Lemon Queen
Veloutine

List No. 3

Priced at \$2 or more

WHITE

Frances Willard
Kelway's Glorious
Le Cygne
Mont Blanc

PINK

Elwood Pleas
Eugene Verdier
Lady Alexandra Duff
Mme. Auguste Dessert
Mme. Jules Dessert
Marcelle Dessert
Martha Bulloch
Milton Hill
Reine Hortense
Sarah Bernhardt
Solange
Therese
Tourangelle
Walter Faxon

RED

Longfellow
Mons. Martin Cahuzac

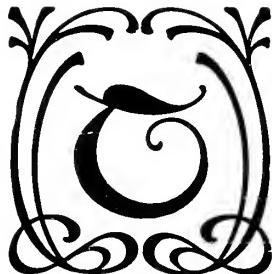
SINGLE AND JAPANESE

Carnot
Clairette
Kameno-Kerogomo
L'Etingelante
Lucienne
Marguerite Dessert
Mikado
Venise



Peony Root

Culture of the Peony



THE Peony is of exceedingly easy culture, perfectly hardy and not very particular about the nature of the soil, but is particular about having good fertility.

SOIL. To perfect so many large blossoms as a good clump of Peonies will set, the soil should be well prepared so that plenty of nourishment as well as moisture may be had at blooming time. Although any good fertilizer, if well incorporated with the soil, will do, none is better than well rotted cow manure, which should be used in liberal quantities, but placed far enough below the roots so that the rootlets will not be affected by it until they have well started to grow. If the sub-soil is of a good loamy texture, the excavation of two feet with a layer of six inches of well rotted cow manure at the bottom, well spaded in, will be sufficient. If, however, the subsoil is of the nature of light sand or hardpan, it should be removed entirely and alternate layers of old sods and manure put in its place. Heavy clay should be lightened by the aid of sand, leaf mold and manure, mixing it thoroughly by overturning it several times.

PLANTING. The time to plant Peonies is September and October, although they may be safely planted whenever the ground is open until April 1st. Do not plant before September 5th lest the roots should not be well ripened; and do not leave the matter until spring, for they are sure to make considerable growth before the ground is workable. Like other plants, the roots should be planted at the proper depth and the earth very tightly packed among and over them. Be sure to set the eyes three or four inches below the surface. Plants should be set at least three feet apart so that they will have ample room for development.

After the ground is frozen to a depth of two or three inches it is well to cover the plants the first

season with a light dressing of manure to keep them from heaving by the frost. They do not need to have protection from the cold and will not need it after the first winter as the roots will have fast hold of the ground and will endure the most severe climate. If covered too deeply or planted too deeply they are apt to send up blind buds.

CULTIVATION. In early spring, as soon as the ground has dried out sufficiently, the soil about the plant should be dug over to work in the manure and pulverize the soil. Shallow cultivation should be continued at intervals all summer to maintain the dust mulch.

A good way to utilize the ground the first season or two is to plant a row of Phlox between the rows of Peonies. Should there be an extreme drought in April or May, a thorough drenching of the beds once or twice a week would well repay in extra bloom. As Phloxes are fond of the same treatment these plants thrive well together, the latter giving a succession of bloom for two months after the Peonies are over.

If large, individual blooms are desired, the lateral buds should be removed early, thus throwing all the strength into the one central bud; and, if exhibition blooms are wanted, several of the stems may be pinched off when they emerge from the ground, leaving two or three of the stronger ones which will take the entire strength of the plant. An application of liquid manure to the roots once a week soon after the buds have formed, will also increase the size and color of the flower.

AS A CUT FLOWER the Peony is unexcelled. Cut when the first outer petals roll back and place in a cool room, always giving the flower stems a fresh cut every day, and also fresh water. The moment the buds are cut they should be dropped into a bucket of water. Developed in this way, most varieties will last a week. To retard them several days place them in a room that is cool and dark. In this way they may be kept beyond their period of bloom and will open larger and of better color than those left on the plant.

A Month of Peonies According to Color

Let us help you select early, midseason and late varieties, so as to give a month of white, a month of yellow, a month of light pink, a month of deep pink, a month of red or a month of purple.

In the following list of Peonies according to color, we have indicated by the letters "E"—early; "M"—midseason; and "L"—late varieties. These are still further differentiated, very early, early midseason, late midseason, very late in the descriptions in the full alphabetical list.

The earliest to bloom are the *Officinalis* varieties, which begin blooming in this vicinity about May 20th, the season closing June 25th to July 4th with such varieties as *Grandiflora*, *Madame de Galhau*, *Madame Emile Galle*, *Marie Lemoine*, *Purpurea Superba* and others.

Double Varieties

WHITE

Albatre (M).
Alsace-Lorraine (L).
Avalanche (M).
Baroness Schroeder (M).
Boule de Neige (E).
Canari (L).
Couronne d'Or (L).
Festiva (L).
Festiva Maxima (E).
Frances Willard (L).
James Kelway (M).
Jubilee (M).
Kelway's Glorious (E).
La Lorraine (M).
La Rosiere (M).
La Tendresse (E).
Le Cygne (E).
Marcelle Dessert (M).
Marie (L).
Marie Lemoine (L).
Marie Jacquin (M).
Mme. Crousse (L).
Mme. de Verneville (E).
Mme. Emile Lemoine (M).
Mons. Dupont (M).
Mont Blanc (M).
Officinalis Mutabilis (E).

BLUSH OR FLESH COLOR

Albert Crousse (L).
Alfred de Musset (L).
Asa Gray (M).
Aurore (L).
Carnes Elegans (Calot) (L).

Elwood Pleas (L).
Eugenie Verdier (M).
Galathee (L).
Germaine Bigot (M).
Grandiflora (L).
La Tulipe (M).
Mlle Leonie Calot (M).
Mlle. Marie Calot (L).
Mlle. Rousseau (M).
Mme. Boulanger (M).
Mme. August Dessert (M).
Mme. Calot (E).
Mme. de Galhau (L).
Mme. de Treyeran (E).
Mme. de Vatry (M).
Marguerite Gerard (M).
Marie Crousse (M).
Marie d'Hour (M).
Milton Hill (L).
Number One (L).
Octavie Demay (E).
Pierre Ducharte (L).
Rosa Bonheur (M).
Rose d'Amour (M).
Solange (L).
Souv. de Louis Bigot (M).
Therese (E).
Tourangelle (M).
Triomph de l'Exposition de Lille (M).

YELLOW

Dr. Bretonneau (Guerin). (M).
Duchess de Nemours (M).
Duke of Wellington (M).
Golden Harvest (M).

Grandiflora Nivea Plena (E).
Lady Curzon (M).
Laura Dessert (E).
Philomele (M).
Primevere (M).

MEDIUM PINK

Eugene Verdier (L).
Gloire de Charles Gombault (L).
Jeanne d'Arc (E).
Lady Alexandra Duff (M).
La France (L).
Lamartine (E).
Livingstone (L).
Mlle. Renee Dessert (M).
Mme. Bollet (M).
Mme. d'Hour (M).
Mme. Ducel (E).
Mme. Emile Galle (L).
Mme. Jules Dessert (L).
Mme. Lemonier (M).
Martha Bulloch (L).
Mons. Jules Elie (E).
Reine Hortense (M).
Sarah Bernhardt (M).
Umbellata Rosea (E).
Venus (M).

DEEPER PINKS

Claire Dubois (L).
Edulis Superba (E).
Eugene Reignoux (E).
General Bertrand (E).
Henry Murger (L).
Mme. Chaumy (L).

Mme. Geissler (M).
Mme. Lemoine (M).
Modeste (Guerin). (E).
Mons. Bastien LePage (M).
Mons. Barral (L).
Mons. Boucharlat Aine (M).
Petite Renee (M).
Suzanne Dessert (M).
Walter Faxon (M).

RED

Augustin d'Hour (M).
Eugene Bigot (M).
Felix Crousse (M).
Gloire de Chenonceaux (M).
Gloire de Touraine (L).
Karl Rosenfield (M).
Longfellow (M).
Officinalis rubra (E).
Rubra Superba (L).
Souv. du Dr. Bretonneau (M).

DEEP RED AND PURPLE

Adolphe Rousseau (E).
De Candolle (M).
Delachei (M).
Mme. Bucquet (M).
Mons. Martin Cahuzac (E).
Purpurea Superba (L).
Prince de Talindyke (L).
Prince Imperial (M)

Japanese and Single Peonies—(Mostly Early to Midseason)

(S)—Single.

(J)—Japanese.

WHITE

Eglantine (S).
Ho-Gioku (J).
Isani-Gidui (J).
La Fiancee (S).
Lemon Queen (S).
Lucienne (S).
Marguerite Dessert (S).

WHITE

No. 1,000 (S).
Perle Blanche (S).
White Lady (S).
Whittleyi Major (S).
Yeso (J).

PINK

Clairette (S).
Clio (S).
Etienne Dessert (S).
Madeline Gauthier (S).
Perle Rose (S).
Tokio (J).
Venise (S).

RED

Carnot (S).
Kamenno-Kerogonio (J).
Kino-Kimo (J).
L'Etincelante (S).
Mikado (J).
Veloutine (S).
Vesuve (S).
Princess Alexandra

For twenty-one years we have been interested in collecting and growing the best peonies. We have from time to time rejected varieties that did not come up to our high ideal, with the hope of reducing our list to 100 varieties. But many new varieties have come out in recent years, some of which are superior to many of the older varieties. Thus we have been adding as well as rejecting, and our list now comprises a little less than 200 varieties.

The Best Size Roots to Buy

While our strong 3-4 eye roots will all bloom for you the first year if planted in September, the 5-6 eye size is the best buy, being about double the size at the price of only about one-half more. Of the scarce, high priced varieties we also offer one and two eyed divisions, for those familiar with the cultivation of peonies. The orders for one and two eye divisions must be received by us by October 1. We count only the large eyes which will produce blooming stalks the first season on the 3-4 and 5-6 eye plants. The 3-4 eye are mostly one year plants; the 5-6 eye are two year plants.

For those who do not feel they can afford the larger plants of some varieties we offer in the other columns one and two eye divisions. These are the minimum. Most of those indicated in the one eye column will have two strong eyes and those in the two eye column will have three strong eyes. In any case the size of the root will be such as to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser. Because of our large stock, we are able to supply generous roots.



A Basket of Scarce, New Varieties

With such choice ones, no wonder we get orders from many other Peony specialists.

If in Doubt, Ask Us.

From the short descriptions in any peony list, the buyer is often at a loss to decide. We suggest, FIRST: Forget about prices; for many of the good ones are only \$1.00 or less; (e. g.) Festiva Maxima at 60c is unexcelled by any other white peony priced at less than \$5.00. SECOND: Note carefully the rating. If a variety with 20 or more votes is rated 8.0 or above, you cannot go wrong, no matter how low the price, and there are quite a number below 8.0 that should be in every collection. No peony lover could do without Edulis Superba 7.6, Gloire de Chas. Combault 7.9, Mme. de Verneville 7.7, or Mme. Crousse and Mme. de Galhau 7.5. THIRD: Be sure to place your order with a reliable house, even though prices may be a little higher, and, where possible, order nothing less than one or two year plants, preferably the latter.

Explanation of the Numbers in the Alphabetical List

The figures which precede the names indicate the rating on a scale of 10, according to the *Symposium of the American Peony Society* in Bulletin No. 14, published in 1921. These figures were carefully compiled by the secretary from over 80 lists sent in by members of the society. Those in parenthesis directly under the rating denote the number of votes. Where there are no figures, the variety is too scarce to have sufficient votes.

It will be noted that we grow only 3 varieties rated at less than 7.0. Of 22 Peonies ranking 9.0 to 10, average based on 20 or more votes we grow all but 3. Of 69 Peonies ranking from 8.0 to 9.0 based on 20 or more votes, we grow 53.

DISCOUNT ON PEONIES

On orders of not less than three plants of a kind and amounting to \$10.00 to \$50.00, we will make a discount of 10 per cent; on orders of \$50.00 and up, 15 per cent. On varieties priced at \$3 and up prices are net.

Discounts do not apply to special offer.

It will be to your interest to order at once to secure the plants you wish. Some of the varieties will be sold out before planting time.

Many of those who visited our fields in June were so enthusiastic that they placed large orders with us.

SPECIAL OFFER

To those wishing plants for mass planting, or cut-flowers, and not particular about names we offer a bargain: Strong 1-year clumps, \$4.50 per dozen, \$30.00 per 100. Strong 2-year clumps \$7.00 per dozen, \$50.00 per 100; 25 at hundred rate. Strong 3 to 5 eye divisions at \$3.00 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

Description and Price List of Peonies

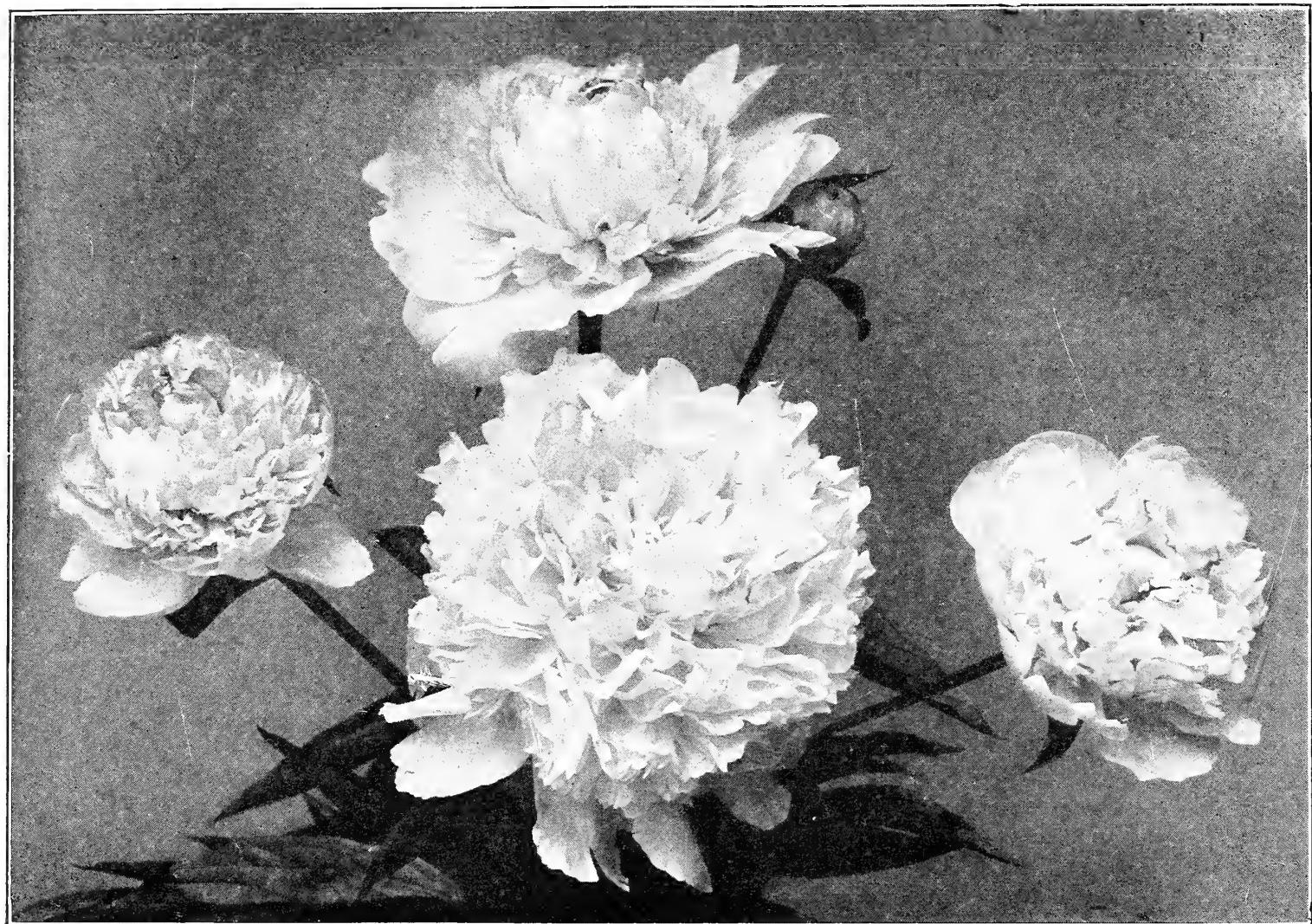
The varieties we offer are arranged in two classes, double and single, in each of which the names are arranged alphabetically, and where known, the name and date of the introducer immediately follows in parenthesis. As color comes first in the choice of Peonies, we have placed the color on the same line as the name. Size and type naturally appeal next, and so follow the color. Having found these satisfactory in any variety described, one naturally next looks for the character and habit of the plant. To further aid purchasers we have made an alphabetical list of colors. See page 5. In addition, we shall be pleased to give by letter further information to intending purchasers.

DOUBLE PEONIES

SINGLE PEONIES—SEE PAGE 13

		1 eye	2 eye	3-4 eye	5-6 eye
8.5 (56)	Adolphe Rousseau. (Dessert and Mechlin, 1890). Glossy, purplish garnet; one of the darkest. Very large; semi-double; very tall. Early midseason. A great favorite, awarded first prize at American Peony Show 1923 over Mons. Cahuzac.....	.85	1.40	2.00	3.00
8.7 (62)	Albatre. (Crousse, 1885). Milk-white center, petals tinged lilac. Large, rose type; pleasant fragrance; medium height. Midseason. Strong, vigorous grower			1.00	1.75
8.6 (58)	Albert Crousse. (Crousse, 1893). Very fresh salmon-pink, delicate color. Large compact, bomb-shape; fragrant; erect. Late.....			.75	1.10
7.4 (19)	Alfred de Musset. (Crousse, 1885). Milk-white, blush center, crimson flecks. Large, compact; medium height. Late.....			1.00	1.50
8.8 (41)	Alsace-Lorraine. (Lemoine, 1906). Creamy white with a golden tint. Very large, flat flower, opening like a water lily. Strong grower; free bloomer. Late	1.50	2.50	4.00	6.00
8.1 (59)	Asa Gray. (Crousse, 1886). Pale lilac sprinkled with dots of deeper lilac. Large, rose shape; very fragrant; medium height and habit. Midseason			1.50	2.25
7.8 (49)	Augustin d'Hour. (Calot, 1867). Dark, brilliant rose-red. Medium to large, bomb-shape; showy bloom; medium height. Midseason. (Similar in color to Felix Crousse).....			.75	1.10
8.0 (38)	Aurore. (Dessert, 1904). Pale lilac-white, lighter collar, slightly flecked with crimson. Large, flat, loose; medium height; compact bush. Late			1.25	2.00
8.7 (56)	Avalanche. (Crousse, 1886). Creamy-white, slightly flecked with carmine. Large, compact, crown type; fragrant; strong growth. Nothing better. Often sold under name of Albatre. Midseason.....			1.00	1.75
9.0 (79)	Baroness Schroeder. (Kelway, 1889). Flesh, fading to milk-white. Large globular, rose type; very fragrant; strong, free bloomer. Late midseason			1.50	2.25
8.0 (36)	Boule de Neige. (Calot, 1867). Milk-white, flecked with crimson. Very large, regular and compact; tall, erect growth. Early. (Similar to, but earlier than Mons. Dupont).....			.65	1.00
6.9 (19)	Canari. (Guerin, 1861). Guards amber-white, tinted pink; center clear yellow, fragrance X. Late.....			.65	1.00
7.8 (22)	Carnea Elegans. (Calot, 1860). Soft flesh color flecked with crimson. Large, flat, compact, rose type; fragrant; medium height, late. Professor Saunders well says: "Indoors they preserve an enchanting combination of flesh color and pale yellow.".....			1.00	1.50
8.7 (61)	Claire Dubois. (Crousse, 1886). Even, clear, satiny pink, tipped white. Very large, globular, rose type; tall, erect, strong growth. Very late			1.25	1.75
8.1 (67)	Couronne d'Or. (Calot, 1873). White with yellow tints arising from a few stamens showing amidst the petals. Center petals tipped with carmine. Large, rather full flower of superb form. Strong grower and very free bloomer. Good keeper. Late.....			.65	1.00
7.2 (23)	De Candolle. (Crousse, 1880). Uniform bright lilac-purple; beautiful under artificial light. Very large, full, rose type; medium height; strong erect grower. Late midseason.....			.65	1.00
7.1 (43)	Delachei. (Delache, 1856). Violet-crimson. Medium size; semi-rose type; strong, erect, vigorous growth. Midseason to late.....			.65	1.00
6.9 (23)	Docteur Bretonneau. (Guerin, 1850). Guards flesh-pink, center yellow, sometimes salmon. Midseason.....			.75	1.25
7.8 (46)	Duc de Wellington. (Calot, 1859). Pure white guards, sulphur center. Large, bomb shape; very fragrant; tall, erect growth. Midseason....			.65	1.00
8.1 (66)	Duchess de Nemours. (Calot, 1856). Guard petals white, center lemon-yellow, cup-shaped at first; it develops into a large bloom, gradually fading to white; fragrant; strong grower and free bloomer. Extra good commercial variety. Follows two to three days later than Festiva Maxima .....			.65	1.00
7.6 (66)	Edulis Superba. (Lemon, 1824). Dark pink, even color; large, loose, crown when fully open. Very fragrant; upright growth, early bloomer. One of the best commercial peonies. There is much confusion over this variety, being sold under twenty or more different names.....			.65	1.00
8.7 (36)	Elwood Pleas. (Pleas, 1900). Very soft, shell pink; compact flower of rose type. Strong grower, free bloomer. Large, fragrant and beautiful. Late	2.00	3.00	4.00	.65
8.3 (29)	Eugene Bigot. (Dessert, 1894). Brilliant red, medium size, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Midseason.....			1.00	1.75
					2.50

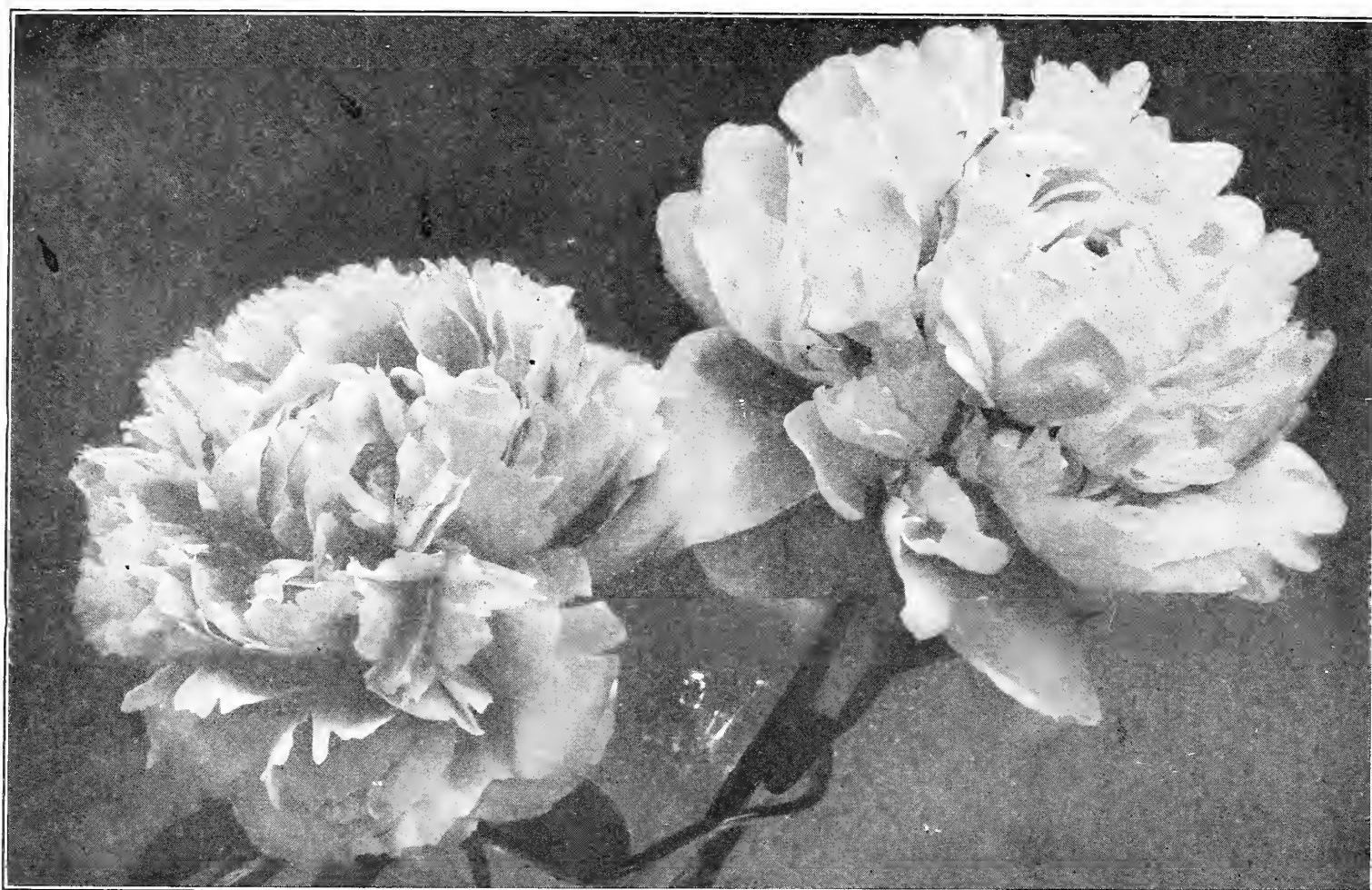
In comparing prices with those of other growers, please note that we offer strong one and two year plants, as indicated under columns "3-4 eye" and "5-6 eye." These plants have grown from strong divisions made one and two years ago, which has given time to heal the callouses and produce plenty of fibrous roots. That such plants are much more valuable than divisions goes without saying.



Gloire de Charles Gombault—Beautiful at all Stages.

		1 eye	2 eye	3-4 eye	5-6 eye
7.3 (8)	Eugene Reignoux. (Dessert, 1905). Very brilliant carmine-pink, shaded purple. Very large; cup-shaped. Early midseason.....				1.00 1.50
8.3 (60)	Eugene Verdier. (Calot, 1864). Light pink with lilac-white collar. Large, rose type; extra strong-growing plant; erect, rather dwarf. Fragrant, Awarded first prize American Peony Show 1923 for six specimen blooms, named, one variety. Late. Be sure you get the real thing; it is one of the best.....	1.00	1.75	2.50	
8.6 (58)	Eugenie Verdier. (Calot, 1864). (Also called Pottsi Alba). Pale pink, center deeper, flecked crimson. Large flat, rose type, rather loose; fragrant; tall, free. Midseason.....			1.25	1.75
8.4 (75)	Felix Crousse. (Crousse, 1881). Very brilliant red. Medium to large, globular, typical bomb shape; fragrant; strong growth. Midseason.....		.75	1.10	
8.0 (31)	Festiva. (Donkalaer, 1838). Pure paper white with crimson markings in center. Large, full; very fragrant; dwarf. Late.....		.65	1.00	
9.3 (84)	Festiva Maxima. (Miellez, 1851). Paper-white with crimson markings in center. Very large and full, rose type; very tall, strong growth. The best early white peony; very fragrant.....			.60	1.00
9.1 (31)	Frances Willard. (Brand, 1907). Blush white with occasional carmine blotch and changing to pure white. Large perfectly formed flower of semi-rose type. Strong grower; free bloomer, on strong, erect stems; quite fragrant. Late midseason.....	1.60	2.80	4.00	
8.1 (21)	Galathee. (Lemoine, 1900). Flesh white. Large, full rose type. Strong grower; very fragrant and very late. One of the best.....	2.50	4.25	6.00	
7.1 (18)	General Bertrand. (Guerin, 1846). Dark pink, silvery center. Large anemone shaped bloom, with broad collar; fragrance XX; tall, strong, upright growth. Early.....			.50	.75
8.5 (46)	Germaine Bigot. (Dessert, 1902). Flesh pink, salmon tints; center flecked crimson. Very large, flat, strong and erect growth; free bloomer. Excellent midseason variety.....			1.50	2.00
7.9 (45)	Gloire de Charles Gombault. (Dessert, 1896). Guard petals fleshy-pink, collar clear salmon-flesh shaded with apricot; center petals flesh-pink, striped with carmine. Flowers very showy, on tall stems in great profusion; crown type. Late midseason.....			1.00	1.50
7.0 (11)	Gloire de Chenonceaux. (Mechin, 1880). Rose-red, silver tipped with age. Medium to large, globular rose type; fragrant. Upright grower. Late midseason .....			.65	1.00
7.8 (19)	Gloire de Touraine. (Dessert, 1908). Brilliant, velvety, dark carmine rose. Rose type; erect; vigorous, fragrant. Late.....	1.20	1.75	2.50	3.50
7.3 (41)	Golden Harvest. (Rosenfield, 1900). Pale pink to peach blossom pink, white crown. Rather dwarf type, but vigorous and free bloomer in clusters; fragrant. Midseason.....			.65	1.00
8.8 (62)	Grandiflora. (Richardson, 1883). Beautiful flesh-pink, with lighter shades at the center. One of the very largest pinks known. Vigorous. One of the latest to bloom.....			1.50	2.00

			1 eye	2 eye	3-4 eye	5-6 eye	
8.1 (40)	Grandiflora nivea plena. (Lemon, 1824). Guard petals pure white, center slightly tinged sulphur and pink, and flecked with crimson. Very large, rose type; vigorous; fragrant. Very early.....			.75	1.25		
7.4 (11)	Henry Murger. (Crousse, 1895). Uniform pure mauve. Very large, globular, rose type; strong, erect growth. Late.....				.50	.75	
8.7 (49)	James Kelway. (Kelway, 1900). Rosy white changing to milk white. Very large, semi-rose type; fragrant; tall, strong. Early midseason.....		.90	1.50	2.00	3.00	
7.9 (47)	Jeanne d'Arc. (Calot, 1858). Soft pink guard; collar rich cream and bright pink tufted center, tipped carmine. Medium to large, crown shape; fragrant; strong grower, free bloomer. Early midseason. One of the choicest of older varieties. Peach-blossom pink and cream, reminds one of peaches and cream.....					.65 1.00	
8.9 (38)	Jubilee. (Pleas, 1908). Color flesh white, fading to pure white. Petals narrow, loosely arranged, giving a feathery effect. Long stems. Strong grower. Free bloomer. Fragrant. Midseason.....	3.50	6.00	8.50			
8.8 (57)	Karl Rosenfield. (Rosenfield, 1908). Brilliant deep crimson. Very strong, compact grower and free bloomer. One of the best. Semi-rose type; excellent keeper. Early midseason.....		.85	1.40	2.25	3.00	
9.8 (33)	Kelway's Glorious. (Kelway, 1909). Creamy-white, with a soft blush of pink. Enormous blooms of rose type; very fragrant. Generally considered one of Kelway's best. Late midseason.....	15.00	20.00	25.00			
9.1 (49)	Lady Alexandra Duff. (Kelway, 1902). Outer petals delicate pink, gradually shading lighter toward center. An immense cup-shape flower; broad, imbricated petals, large and full in old plants. In young plants and the side buds of older plants, blooms are water lily shape, showing yellow stamens at center. Fragrant, tall and robust. One of Kelway's best. True variety from Shaylor. Midseason.....	2.75	4.50	6.50			
7.6 (5)	Lady Curzon. (Kelway, 1901). White guard with cream center. Award of merit at Royal Horticultural Society. Strong grower; fragrant. Early midseason.....				1.50	2.50	
9.0 (42)	La France. (Lemoine, 1901). Soft pink outer guards, splashed crimson. Very large, compact flower of rose type. Strong grower, free bloomer, very fragrant. Very late.....	3.50	6.00	8.50			
8.6 (20)	La Lorraine. (Lemoine, 1901). Creamy white with a faint salmon pink tinge; very large, globular flower. Late midseason.....	5.00	9.00	12.00			
8.3 (37)	Lamartine. (Calot, 1860). (Also called Gigantea). Pale lilac-rose, darker center. Very large, loose, irregular, rose shape; tall, free bloomer; very fragrant. Early midseason.....				1.25	1.75	
8.3 (44)	La Rosiere. (Crousse, 1888). Pure white, shading to cream in center, due to presence of yellow stamens. Large, flat, semi-double; medium height. Name is well chosen for its strong fragrance. Midseason. American Peony Society award 1923, for twenty blooms, double, named, white or cream.....				1.00	1.50	
8.1 (35)	La Tendresse. (Crousse, 1896). Cream color, changing to pure white, slightly splashed carmine; rose type; very large, compact, flat; fragrant. Strong, upright growth. Early midseason.....				1.00	1.50	
7.5 (57)	La Tulipe. (Calot, 1872). (Syn. Multicolor Calot, '73). Delicate pink, outer petals striped with crimson. Large, flat, rose type; fragrant; very tall, strong growth. Midseason.....				.65	1.00	
8.8 (22)	Laura Dessert. (Dessert, 1913). Guards, cream white; center, bright canary yellow. Large, full flower; rose type; superb. Early. Like other yellow peonies, it should be opened in the house to retain its rich yellow.....	5.00	9.00	12.00			
9.9 (56)	Le Cygne. (Lemoine, 1907). Milk white flower. Petals incurved. Perfectly formed, enormous, globular flower. Very fragrant. Early. Given the highest score of all peonies by 56 votes.....	7.50	12.00	18.00			
8.1 (58)	Livingstone. (Crousse, 1879). Soft rose pink, silver tipped, some carmine spots. Large, compact, rose type; tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Very late.....				1.00	1.50	
9.0 (33)	Longfellow. (Brand, 1907). Bright crimson with cherry tone; perhaps the most brilliant of red peonies. Erect habit, vivid color, long season, rare value. Organizer says, "It is the most brilliant peony in our whole list." Midseason.....	3.00	5.50	8.00			
8.6 (39)	Mme. Auguste Dessert. (Dessert 1899). Glossy flesh, slightly tinged carmine; center flecked crimson. Very large, imbricated, cup-shaped flower, rose type; erect; medium height. Early midseason.....				2.00	2.75	
7.4 (14)	Mme. Bollet. (Calot, 1867). Pale lilac-pink, silvery reflex. Large, very compact, rose type; upright growth. Late midseason.....				.65	1.00	
7.8 (31)	Mme. Boulanger. (Crousse, 1886). Glossy soft pink, tinged lilac, silvery flesh border; large, compact, rose type; upright; very fragrant. Late midseason.....				1.25	2.00	
7.3 (42)	Mme. Bucquet. (Dessert, 1888). Uniform velvety-crimson, with garnet tints. Large, loose, rose type; fragrant, strong, upright growth. Midseason.....				1.00		
8.1 (49)	Mme. Calot. (Miellez, 1856). Flesh white, tinged pale hydrangea-pink, center shaded slightly darker with a sulphur tint; very large, full, globular bloom; fragrant; early and abundant bloomer. On well established plants the flowers are exquisite.....				.75	1.25	
6.8 (21)	Mme. Chaumy. (Calot, 1864). Pale lilac-rose, center slightly darker. Medium size; very compact, rose type; free bloomer in clusters. Very late.....				.65	1.00	
7.9 (36)	Mme. Crousse. (Calot, 1866). Pure white with faint crimson markings. Large, globular, crown type; fragrant; medium height. Late midseason.....				.65	1.00	
7.5 (40)	Mme. de Galhau. (Crousse, 1883). Delicate pink with a rose-white collar. Very large, compact, rose shape; very fragrant; strong growth. Very late.....				.65	1.00	
7.7 (13)	Mme. d'Hour. (Calot, 1864). Light pink, silver tipped, darker center. Large, compact, rose type; tall, erect, superb. Late midseason.....				.75	1.25	1.75
8.2 (31)	Mme. De Treyeran. (Dessert, 1899). Delicate flesh white, dotted with carmine. Large, flat, compact flower; free bloomer; early.....	1.50	2.50	4.00			
7.7 (30)	Mme. de Vatry. (Guerin, 1863). Milk-white, lilac-white collar, center splashed with crimson. Very large, full, crown-shape; medium height; strong grower. Midseason.....				.65	1.00	



Sarah Bernhardt

Germaine Bigot

"A Grand Couple"

			1 eye	2 eye	3-4 eye	5-6 eye
7.9 (60)	Mme. de Verneville. (Crousse, 1885). Pure white, center tipped with carmine. Very large, full bomb shape; fragrant; medium height; strong growth. Very early.....				.65	1.00
7.9 (46)	Mme. Ducel. (Mechin, 1880). Bright silvery pink. Very large, well built flower; bomb type; strong grower; free bloomer; odor pleasant; medium height; one of the best. Early midseason.....				.75	1.25
8.5 (65)	Mme. Emile Galle. (Crousse, 1881). Very soft pink, changing to milk-white in center. Very large, compact, flat, rose type; tall, fragrant. Late..				1.00	1.50
8.9 (50)	Mme. Emile Lemoine. (Lemoine, 1899). Glossy white, tinged pale pink and covered with tiny dots of deeper shade. Large, globular, rose type; a strong grower, good bloomer. One of the best. Midseason.....				1.25	2.00
7.9 (45)	Mme. Geissler. (Crousse, 1880). Rose pink shading to silvery flesh, compact, rose type. The largest in our collection. Fragrant. Late mid-season.....				.65	1.00
9.4 (47)	Mme. Jules Dessert. (Dessert, 1909). Clear pink, tinged flesh and straw yellow, undulated central petals, flecked with carmine and intermixed with a few visible golden stamens. Very large, imbricated flower of fine shape; one of the most beautiful in color and form. When the flower opens under cloudy weather, or in the house, the exquisite tints are really marvelous. Only four peonies rank higher than this. Late midseason. Price has increased with the great demand during the past three years.....				2.00	3.50
7.4 (16)	Mme. Lemoine. (Calot, 1864). Clear violet-rose, slightly tinged carmine. Large, full, globular bloom. Late midseason.....				.65	1.00
	Mme. Lemonier. (Calot, 1860). Exquisite pale pink. Very large globular bloom, rose type; strong grower and very free bloomer. "The size of this peony, its great height, robust habit and fine color, make it a most striking garden subject." Midseason. Much superior to Mme. Lemoiner, 1865, which is ranked at 8.0.....				1.00	1.75
8.1 (23)	Mlle. Leonie Calot. (Calot, 1861). Very delicate shell-pink, center darker. Medium size, very compact, globular. Late midseason. Its only fault a rather weak stem.....				.65	1.00
7.4 (9)	Mlle. Marie Calot. (Calot, 1872). Milk-white tinged flesh, flecked crimson. Large, rose type; very fragrant; strong grower. Late midseason....				.65	1.00
6.5 (8)	Mlle. Renee Dessert. (Mechim, 1880). Fine lilac, silver-tipped. Large globular, bomb type; tall, erect. Midseason.....				.50	.75
8.1 (33)	Mlle. Rousseau. (Crousse, 1886). Milk-white, splashed carmine. Large globular, rose type; extra strong stem; medium height. Late mid-season.....				1.00	1.50
8.2 (30)	Marcelle Dessert. (Dessert, 1899). Milk-white, slightly splashed with lilac; high crowned, flecked crimson. Fragrance of a tea rose. Midseason.				1.00	2.00
	Marechal McMahon. Identical with Aug. d'Hour, which see.				3.00	
8.4 (56)	Marguerite Gerard. (Crousse, 1892). Very pale salmon-pink, fading to almost white. Large, compact, rose type; very strong growth. Late midseason.....				1.00	1.50

			1 eye	2 eye	3-4 eye	5-6 eye
8.1 (13)	Marie. (Calot, 1868). Blush-white fading to milk-white. Large size, compact, rose type; fragrant; very tall, on strong stem. Very late.....				.65	1.00
8.9 (50)	Marie Crousse. (Crousse, 1892). Soft salmon-pink. Large, full flower; bomb type; borne on stiff stems; very fragrant; tall, strong. Mid-season.....	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	
7.9 (7)	Marie d'Hour. (Calot, 1883). Pale pink, darker center, flecked carmine. Large, rose type; rather dwarf, erect. Midseason.....			.50	.75	
8.3 (46)	Marie Jacquin. (Verdier). (Syn. Water Lily). Rose-white, fading to white. Large, globular, semi-double; upright, very strong growth; cup-shaped like a water lily. Midseason.....			1.00	1.50	
8.5 (67)	Marie Lemoine. (Calot, 1869). Pure white with cream-white center. Large, very compact, rose type; pleasing fragrance; medium height; extra strong stems. One of the best; no collection is complete without it. Very late.....			1.00	1.50	
9.1 (36)	Martha Bulloch. (Brand, 1907). Soft rose pink. Enormous cup-shaped flower. One of the best peonies in existence and exquisitely beautiful. Strong grower. Free bloomer. Fragrant. Late.....	7.00	10.00	15.00		
9.0 (63)	Milton Hill. (Richardson). Soft, clear, flesh color, deepening toward the center. "There is in this flower a quality of color that is beyond the power of words to describe." Very large globular, compact, rose type; fragrant. Very late.....	1.50	2.25	3.00		
7.8 (47)	Modeste Guerin. (Guerin, 1845). Very attractive, bright pink, tinged carmine, solid color; large bloom, typical bomb type; fragrance XX. Fine upright habit, very vigorous, early and free. We consider this the best carmine-pink peony. Often called The American Beauty Peony. With it we won the first prize for fifty blooms, deep pink, at the Peony Show of the American Peony Society.....			.75	1.25	2.00
7.3 (13)	Mons. Barral. (Calot, 1866). Uniform deep pink, tinged lilac. Full rose type; strong grower. Late.....			.75	1.25	
7.1 (16)	Mons. Bastien LePage. (Crousse, 1885). Uniform pure mauve, silvery reflex. Very large, crown shape; incurved petals; tall, extra strong stems. Midseason.....			.75	1.25	
7.1 (22)	Mons. Boucharat Aine. (Calot, 1868). Medium pink with silvery reflex. Very large, full, compact, rose type; very strong, vigorous growth. Midseason.....			.65	1.00	
8.3 (57)	Mons. Dupont. (Calot, 1872). Milk-white, center splashed with crimson. Large cup-shaped, semi-rose type; fragrant; tall, erect. Late mid-season.....			1.00	1.50	
9.2 (78)	Mons. Jules Elie. (Crousse, 1888). Pale lilac-rose, silvery reflex. Very large, compact, globular; very fragrant; tall, vigorous growth. Early			1.50	2.25	
8.8 (62)	Mons. Martin Cahuzac. (Dessert, 1899). Very dark garnet with black reflex, petals so glossy as to appear varnished. Medium to large, globular, semi-rose type. Medium height; strong, vigorous grower. Early midseason.....	1.50	2.50	4.00	6.00	
8.4 (42)	Mont Blanc. (Lemoine, 1899). Milk-white, center slightly tinted rose. Very large, compact, globular rose type; fragrant and free bloomer. Mid-season.....	1.50	2.50	3.50		
	Number One—Unnamed, imported variety; exquisite shell pink flower of large size and beautiful form; center splashed with crimson after the manner of Festiva Maxima. Rose type; very late. It excels in attractiveness many of the highest priced peonies. A royal variety; greatly admired by all who see it.....			2.00	3.50	5.00
8.5 (42)	Octavie Demay. (Calot, 1867). Pale pink, collar almost white with a few stripes of carmine. Very large, flat, crown type; fragrant; dwarf plant with strong, thick stems. Early.....				.90	1.25
7.7 (37)	Philomele. (Calot, 1861). Yellow, fading to cream, with bright pink guards and crown; medium size; low, flat crown; medium height; strong growth; fragrant. Midseason.....				1.25	1.75
6.9 (21)	Petite Renee. (Dessert, 1899). Dark pink. Very large, anemone shape, semi-double with thread-like center petals. Medium height, upright. Midseason.....				.75	1.25
8.2 (23)	Pierre Duchartre. (Crousse, 1895). Flesh-pink. Very full, cup-shaped flower, rose type, large, erect, strong grower. Very late.....				1.25	1.75
8.6	Primavere. (Lemoine, 1907). Outer petals buff, center sulphur yellow. Tall, strong, grower, and free bloomer. Very fragrant, midseason.....					
6.7 (10)	Prince de Talindryke. Dark purple. Large; distinct. Winner of first prize at Boston, American Peony Society Exhibition, June, 1910, for fifty best blooms, crimson varieties. Stems erect and vigorous, nearly four feet tall. Late.....				1.00	1.50
6.7 (67)	Prince Imperial. (Calot, 1859). Amaranth red to Tyrian rose; semi-rose type; vigorous grower with extra strong stem. Midseason.....				.50	.75
6.8 (5)	Purpurea Superba. (Delachei, 1855). Purplish-crimson. Outside petals large, center small and compact; lights up beautifully at night. Late..				.65	1.00
9.0	Raoul Dessert. (Dessert, 1910). Clear mauve shaded carmine pink; very full, big flower of perfect shape; free bloomer; a variety of great beauty, in great demand.....					
8.7 (40)	Reine Hortense. (Calot, 1857). (Syn. President Taft). Light shell pink, center flecked crimson; very striking; large, well formed flowers, semi-rose type, deliciously fragrant. Midseason.....	5.00	9.00	13.00		
9.0 (46)	Rosa Bonheur. (Dessert, 1905). Fleshy pink, imbricated flower; rose type, dwarf plant; very free bloomer in clusters. One of the best. Mid-season			2.00	3.00	
7.2 (11)	Rose d'Armour. (Calot, 1857). Delicate flesh pink, large, full flower. Midseason.....	2.50	4.25	6.00		
7.2 (43)	Rubra Superba. (Richardson, 1871). Deep carmine-crimson. Large, fragrant, rose type; medium height. Very late.....			.50	.75	
9.0 (49)	Sarah Bernhardt. (Lemoine, 1906). A soft pink, large and full; evenly formed, very fragrant. Ranked among the twelve best peonies by twenty-three peony growers; one of Lemoine's best. Strong grower; profuse bloomer. Late midseason.....			1.00	1.50	
				1.25	2.25	3.50



"Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille and Marguerite Gerard"

		1 eye	2 eye	3-4 eye	5-6 eye
9.7 (59)	Solange. (Lemoine, 1907). The outer petals are very delicate lilac white, deepening toward the center with salmon shading; center deep orange salmon. A very large, full, compact flower of rose type; strong grower and free bloomer; delightfully fragrant. Very late. No better peony exists. Awarded first prize at American Peony Show 1923 for one specimen bloom, double, any variety, representing the best bloom at the Show; was as good the last day as when the judges passed upon it.	2.75	4.75	7.00	
8.8 (16)	Souv. de Louis Bigot. (Dessert, 1913). Rich salmon pink with silvery lights. Very large blooms, extra fine; late midseason.....	3.25	5.25	8.00	
7.2 (7)	Souv. du Dr. Bretonneau. (Dessert, 1880). Dark Tyrian rose. Medium size, loose, flat, semi-double; medium height; erect, free. Midseason.....			.65	1.00
7.7 (24)	Suzanne Dessert. (Dessert and Mechlin, 1890). Fine China pink with silver tips; large, compact, bomb type; fragrant. Midseason.....			1.00	1.50
9.8 (71)	Therese. (Dessert, 1904). Glossy flesh, lightly shaded pink, lighter at the center. Very attractive imbricated flowers, very large; rose type; one of the most beautiful flowers in color and form; very scarce. Early..	2.50	4.25	5.50	
9.4 (49)	Tourangelle. (Dessert, 1910). Flesh-pink, tinged with salmon; very delicate shade. Large flat flower of rose type, strong grower; free bloomer; very fragrant; superb. Midseason.....	2.00	3.50	5.50	
7.8 (42)	Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. (Calot, 1865). Light shell pink, splashed with a darker tint. Large, compact, rose type; pleasing fragrance; strong growth. Midseason. Beautiful to the last.....			1.00	1.50
7.1 (19)	Umbellata rosea. (Dessert, 1895). Violet-rose guards with amber-white center. Informal rose type; medium height; very strong; upright. Very early. .....			.65	
8.3 (50)	Venus. (Kelway). Very delicate, shell pink, lighter collar. Very large, high compact crown; rose fragrance; tall, erect. Midseason.....			1.00	1.25
9.3 (48)	Walter Faxon. (Richardson). Uniform pure bright rose; very distinct delicate color, deepening toward the center; semi-rose type. Strong grower and free bloomer; midseason.....	3.00	5.00	7.50	

Peony Officinalis

Mutabilis. Pink, changing to white. Generally sold for Off. Alba.....	.50	.75
Rubra. Double crimson, of large size; fragrant; the old-fashioned red peony. Early	1.00	1.50

Single and Japanese Peonies

			1 eye	2 eye	3-4 eye	5-6 eye
8.5 (11)	Clairette. (Dessert, 1905). A superb, large white, lightly shaded pink, changing to pure white.....		1.25	2.00	3.00	
6.5	Clio. (Peterson, 1901). Large, cup shaped, single pink, which does not bleach to white; pond lily fragrance; blooms freely in clusters. Early..				.75	1.25
7.7 (3)	Carnot. (Dessert, 1913). Bright garnet red; large single flower with broad petals; central tuft of golden stamens; very attractive color.....		1.00	2.00	2.50	
	Etienne Dessert (Dessert). Very large, single flower with lively China pink broad petals; central tuft of golden stamens; tall, strong grower; very beautiful		1.50	2.50	3.50	
8.1 (5)	Eglantine. (Dessert, 1913). Large, white, single flower, slightly tinted carmine, central tuft of golden stamens. Superb variety, like a gigantic Eglantine rose.....		2.50	4.50	6.50	
	Ho-Gioku. (Japan). Guard petals pure white. Large, single flower with central tuft of filamentous petals, lively sulphur yellow, fading to white. ....		.90	1.50	2.00	
	Isani-Gidui. (Japan). Very large, pure white, single flower, with silky broad petals, big central tuft of golden yellow stamens or filamentous petals; strong grower and free bloomer. A splendid variety of marvelous beauty. One grower is asking \$25 for a one-eye root.....		5.50	9.00	13.00	
	Kameno-Kerogomo. (Japan). Crimson-carmine; large central tuft of filamentous petals golden-yellow streaked with carmine.....		1.10	1.80	2.50	
	Kinokimo. (Japan). Crimson-carmine, tinged with garnet; central tuft of filamentous petals, carmine-red, bordered with yellow.....		1.10	1.80	2.50	
8.4 (32)	La Fiancee. (Dessert, 1902). (Syn.—The Bride). Very large, single, white with yellow center. Early. Good variety. Carpels greenish-white and hairy; stigmas long, white and recurved. Odor slight. Plant is strong, coarse grower, with a very spreading habit. Free bloomer. Characteristic coarse, thick, leathery foliage; a third larger bloom than the ordinary Albiflora. ....				.75	1.25
	Lemon Queen. (Japan). Pure white with a central cushion of short, fringed, yellow petals. ....				.75	1.25
8.1 (17)	L'Etincelante. (Dessert, 1905). Very broad petals of the finest bright carmine, broad silvery border, crown of gold stamens at the center; semi-double; superb.				1.25	2.00
8.2 (3)	Lucienne. (Dessert, 1908). Large, white, single flower, very slightly tinted purple, fading to pure white. Central tuft of golden stamens. Very strong grower and free bloomer. Early midseason.....				1.25	2.25
8.5 (6)	Madeleine Gauthier. (Dessert, 1908). Flesh-pink, large, single flower. Exquisite and delicate tint.....				3.75	6.25
8.5 (6)	Marguerite Dessert. (Dessert, 1913). Pure white, entirely powdered and splashed with carmine; central tuft of golden stamens; one of the most exquisite varieties. Large single flower; very attractive. Early.				4.50	7.50
8.6 (31)	Mikado. (Japan-Barr, 1893). Dark crimson, central tuft of filamentous petals edged crimson and tipped gold. Very choice. Late.....				1.50	2.50
	No. 1000. White .....				.50	.75
8.4 (5)	Perle Blanche. (Dessert, 1913). Pure white, cup-shaped flowers, with a golden heart				2.00	3.50
	Perle Rose. (Dessert, 1913). Fine, clear, china pink, silvery on the border; golden stamens; very delicate coloring. Large, single flowers with broad petals. Exceedingly beautiful.....				1.75	2.75
	Princess Alexandra. Crimson, semi-double; strong grower and free bloomer					.75
	Tokio. (Jap.-Dessert, 1910). Color, old rose; very large, showing a central tuft of golden filamentous petals. Beautiful variety, strong grower, and free bloomer. Very choice.....				6.00	11.00
7.3 (4)	Veloutine. (Dessert, 1908). Large cup-shaped flower like a tulip; brilliant red, with velvety reflex.....					15.00
	Venise. (Dessert). Bright lively pink, slightly tinted with carmine, central tuft of golden stamens; large flower. Exceedingly beautiful.....				.75	1.25
7.6 (7)	Vesuve. (Dessert, 1905). Large brilliant dark red flowers with metallic reflex and golden stamens. Strong grower and free bloomer.....				2.50	4.00
8.5 (12)	White Lady. (Japan-Kelway, 1900). Flowers white with thick mass of deep yellow stamens. Plant dwarf, but vigorous. Very scarce.....				1.00	1.50
8.5 (8)	Whittleyi Major. Slightly tinted pink, fading to pure white. Enormous flowers; strong, upright grower and profuse bloomer.....				5.50	9.00
	Yeso. (Dessert, 1910). Guard petals pure white, narrow central petals white tinged straw yellow, and tipped with a little carmine point.....				.50	.75
					1.25	2.00
						3.00

Purchasers will notice that the price of some of these varieties seem rather high, but this is because you have not seen the flowers and realized that the stock is exceedingly scarce and the great demand that has sprung up for the single and Japanese varieties since the new ones have been originated, and it has been found that their keeping qualities are much better than some of the double varieties. Their graceful form and delicate coloring with a mass of golden stamens make the single varieties very attractive, while an added beauty is possessed by the Japs on account of the petaloids or stamens partly developed into petals of the same color as the guards. Instead of the price decreasing in some of these varieties, it has doubled and trebled during the past two or three years.

Those wishing to plant perennial gardens should take up the matter at once, have the ground prepared so that the plants may be set early in September. If perennials are set late in the fall or in spring, they give very little bloom the first year. Set early in the fall, they become thoroughly established and give a good account of themselves the following summer.

We are always glad to assist our customers in making a selection of Peonies, Phlox, Iris, etc. Please state fully the results desired, size of plot to be planted, etc.

Below are two collections, carefully made, regardless of price, to cover all colors, early (E), midseason (M), and late (L) bloom, of varieties anyone might be happy to own. If desired however, substitutes may be made by the purchaser. Please note low prices for one-year plants, all of which will bloom next year. Two-year plants in column two.

COLLECTION No. 1

	3-4 eye	5-6 eye
White and Yellow Mme. de Verneville (E)	\$.65	\$ 1.00
Avalanche (M)	1.00	1.75
Duc de Wellington (M)	.65	1.00
Mme. Crousse (L)	.65	1.00
Canari (L)	.65	1.00
Pink		
Gen. Bertrand (E)	.50	.75
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille (M)	1.00	1.50
Gl. de Chas. Gombault (L)	1.00	1.50
Albert Crousse (L)	.75	1.10
Whitleyi Major, Single (E)	1.25	1.75
Modeste Guerin (E)	1.25	2.00
Mme. Chaumy (L)	.65	1.00
Red		
De Candolle (M)	.65	1.00
Adolphe Rousseau (E)	2.00	3.00
Prince de Talindyke (L)	1.00	1.50
	\$13.65	\$20.85
Net Price	11.00	17.00

COLLECTION No. 2

	3-4 eye	5-6 eye
White and Yellow La Fiancee Single (E)	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.50
Mme. Emile Lemoine (M)	1.25	2.00
Couronne d'Or (L)	.65	1.00
Philomele (M)	1.25	1.75
Pink		
Eugenie Verdier (M)	1.25	1.75
Germaine Bigot (M)	1.50	2.00
Alfred de Musset (L)	1.00	1.50
Carnea Elegans (L)	1.00	1.50
Mons. Jules Elie (E)	1.50	2.25
Mme. Ducel (E)	.75	1.25
Marguerite Gerard (M)	1.00	1.50
Mme. Emile Galle (L)	1.00	1.50
Red		
Mikado, Single (L)	3.50	5.50
Felix Crousse (M)	.75	1.10
Karl Rosenfield (E)	2.25	3.00
	\$20.40	\$30.10
Net Price	17.00	25.00

Types of Peonies

Single. Those with a single row of wide guards, and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.

Semi-Double. Those with several rows of wide petals, and a center of stamens and partially transformed petaloids.



La Fiancee, Superb Single Peony
Blooms early, but side buds keep it in bloom until late

Japanese. These have wide guards the same as the Singles, but with the stamens and anthers greatly enlarged into narrow, thick, petaloids of various colors, tipped with vestiges of the yellow anthers without pollen.

Anemone. A step farther in the process of doubling with the stamens all transformed into short, narrow petals, forming a round cushion in the center of the flower.

Crown. In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown, with the narrow, short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often crown and guards are of one color, and the collar another, or lighter shade.

Bomb. The next step in which all the center petals are uniformly wide, approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.

Semi-Rose. Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide, but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible, or nearly concealed.

Rose. The process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.

In her book on "The Peony", Mrs. Edward Harding says: "I know of no plant that is so satisfactorily beautiful in every stage of its development. When the blossoms appear it is indeed hard to leave the garden; no matter how many times a day one gazes at them, there is something newly entrancing on each successive glance."

Hardy Perennials

From the beginning the Rosedale Nurseries have made a leading specialty of Perennials. While we do not carry a large number of varieties, yet we grow a very select list of the best and hardiest. Heavy, 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per ten; \$16 per 100; except as noted: Five of a kind at ten rate; 25 or more at the 100 rate. In some varieties, Extra Heavy Clumps, 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per ten; also very large clumps at 50 cents each. Numbers indicate approximate height in feet. Time of bloom is indicated by initial letters of the months.

*Indicates varieties adapted to rock gardens.



Astilbe. A good collecting agency for Rose Bugs

Achillea Ptarmica, fl. pl., The Pearl. White, June, July. 3.

Aconitum. (Monkshood), \$3.00 per ten. Blue, Aug., Sept. 4.

Alyssum Compactum Saxatile. (Basket of Gold). Yellow. June. 1.

Anchusa. (Alkanet).
Italica (Dropmore Variety), \$3.00 per 10. Blue. June, July. 3.

Anemone. (Wind Flower). Aug., Sept., Oct. 2.
Japonica Alba. White.
Var. Queen Charlotte. Pink.
Var. Whirlwind. White.

***Aquilegia**. (Columbine.) Beautiful in flower and foliage. May. 2.

California Hybrids. Mixed colors.

Chrysanth. Yellow.

Caerulea. Blue.

Erskine Park Hybrid. Mixed colors.

Asclepias Tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Orange. July, Aug. 2,

Astilbe (Goat's Beard), 35c each. Extra, 50c. May, Ceres. Pink. 3.

June. 2.

Davidii. June. 4.

Floribunda. White. 2.

Gladstone. White. 2.

Juno. Pink. 3.

Peach Blossom. Pink. 2.

Queen Alexandria. Pink. 2.

Queen Wilhelmina. Pink. 2.

Saland. Purple. 4.

Asters. Cultivated native flower. Sept., Oct.
Perry's Blue.

Laevis. Blue.

Novaæ—Angliae Roseus.

J. S. Ware. Blue.

Boltonia (False Chamomile). Aug., Sept.

Asteroides. White. 4-5.

Latisquama. Pink. 3.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora. Yellow. June, July, Aug. 2-3.

Campanula (Bellflower).

**Carpatica*. Blue. July, Aug. 6 inches.

**Carpatica Alba*. White. 6 inches.

Rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland).

Medium (Canterbury Bells). Pink, white, blue. July. 1-3.

Chelone (Shell-flower). Aug., Sept. 3.

Lyonii. Red.

Alba. White.

Chrysanthemum.

Shasta Daisy. White. June, July. 2.

Hardy Pompons. Various colors.

Sept., Oct. 2-3.

Clematis, Shrubby. White. July, Aug. 3-4.

Davidiana.

Recta.

Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur). July, Aug. 4-6.

Belladonna. Light blue.

Chinensis. Blue. July-Sept. 2.

Chinensis. White. July-Sept. 2.

Erskine Park Hybrids. Light and dark blue.

Formosum. Deep blue.

Formosum Coelestinum. Light blue.

Gold Medal Hybrids. Shades of blue.

Dianthus (Sweet William).

Barbatus. Mixed colors. June. 1-2. \$2.00 per doz.

**Deltoides* (Maiden Pink). June, July. 1.

Plumarius Semperflorens. (Clove pink.) June, July. 1.

Newport Pink. 50c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Dicentra (Bleeding Heart). May. 2. 35 cents.

Dictamnus (Gas Plant). June, July. 2.

Fraxinella. Pink.

Fraxinella Alba. White.

Digitalis Gloxinaeflora. (Foxglove.) Pink and white. June, July. 3.

Doronicum Excelsum (Leopard's Bane). Yellow. May. 2.

Echinops Humilis (Globe Thistle). Blue. Aug., Sept. 3.

Eryngium Amethystinum (Sea-Holly). Lavender. July, Aug. 2.

Forget-Me-Not. (See *Myosotis*).

Foxglove. (See *Digitalis*).

Funkia (Plantain Lily) June, July. 2.

Caerulea. Blue.

Subcordata Grandiflora. White. Aug., Sept. 2. (\$2.50 per 10).

Undulata Media picta. Blue.

Thos. Hogg. Blue.

Gaillardia Grandiflora. (Blanket-Flower). Orange-red. June-Aug. 1.

Grasses, Hardy Ornamental. 4-6. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Erianthus Ravennae.

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina (Zebra Grass).

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). White. June, July. 2.

Paniculata.

Flore Pleno (Double-flowering). (\$4.00 per 10).

**Repens*.

Helenium (Sneeze Weed). Aug., Sept. 3-4.

Autumnale Superbum. Orange.

Superbum Rubrum. Terra cotta shade.

***Helianthemum** (Rock, or Sun Rose). Very pretty low growing evergreen plants, which during their flowering season, June to July, are quite hidden by a mass of bloom; well adapted for the front of the border, the rockery, or a dry sunny bank. 35 cents each, \$3.00 per 10.

Hemerocallis Aurantiaca Major (Yellow Day Lily).

Flava. Tawny. June. 3.

Kwanso fl. pl. Double orange lily. July, Aug. 3-4.

Thunbergii. Japanese. Lemon yellow. July. 3.

***Heuchera.** (Coral Bells.) June, July. 1-2.

Sanguinea. Coral red. 1-2.

Sanguinea Alba. White.

Hibiscus (Rose Mallow). (Marshmallow). Aug., Sept. 4.

Albus (Crimson Eye). White.

Moscheutos. Mixed pink and white.

Roseus. Pink.

Hollyhock (Althea Rosea). July, Aug. 5.

Double. (Separate colors.)

Allegheny Fringed. Mixed colors.

Old-Fashioned Single. Assorted colors.

Newport Pink. Pink.



Japanese Iris

Flowers nine to twelve inches in diameter; will grow in almost any soil that does not become too dry in summer. Prefer a warm, sunny location.

The ground should be kept well stirred to keep the dust mulch in case of dry weather, and if the plants can be flooded a little before and at blooming time, they will well repay the extra care. While they are very fond of moist ground, like peonies, water standing on them in winter time is fatal. Our plants never fail to give a very bountiful bloom without irrigation because by frequent cultivation, the dust mulch keeps the moisture conserved below.

The best time to plant is the latter part of July, and from that on until the latter part of September the plants may be safely planted in localities not too far north, so that they may have time to establish themselves before cold weather sets in. If they are planted rather late, they should be freely mulched after the ground is frozen in late autumn to keep the ground from heaving.

Prices 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per ten, \$35.00 per hundred, except as noted. A superb mixture made from these varieties, \$3.00 per ten, \$25.00 per hundred. Five at ten rate, fifty at hundred rate, provided not less than three of a name are ordered.

This set of varieties was selected from a large number of the best Japanese introductions and is, without doubt, as fine as any collection offered. Order by number.

- 4. **Yomo-no-umi.** The finest double white.
- 5. **Koki-no-iro.** Light violet with white veins.
- 11. **Hano-no-nishiki.** Violet purple veined with white.
- 14. **Shishi-ikari.** White ground, veined with dark purple.
- 15. **Gekka-no-nami.** (Syn. Gold Bound). Pure white yellowish blotches; petaloid stigmas; six petals.
- 31. Dense, pure white, yellow blotches. Petaloid stigmas; six petals.
- 40. Six petals, red striped white; petaloid stigmas tipped red; large yellow throat.
- 43. Purple, overlaid with navy-blue, two standards; petaloid stigmas purple and blue; large orange blotches; six petals; late.

- 44. **Amethyst.** Single. Very large, wavy petals most exquisite lavender shade.
- 45. **Mahogany.** Dark red, shaded maroon.
- 46. **Norma.** Double. Exquisite silky lavender-pink, with clear blue halo surrounding the yellow blotch at base of petals. Fine and large.
- 47. **Ondine.** Single. White, shaded light blue towards center; very large, 9 to 10 inches. clear blue halo, overlaid with silver sheen.
- 48. **Mt. Hood.** Double, light blue, shaded darker, bright orange center.
- 50. **Rocky.** Velvety crimson.
- 51. **Sho-jo.** White, heavily veined violet; three small petals, violet with white border.
- 61. **Blue-Jay.** Sky-blue, veined white.
- 65. **Ho-ojo.** Ruddy crimson, primrose blotches, with white halo; petaloid stigmas white, tipped with purple; six petals.
- 67. White, medium height; three large petals; three small petals; late.
- 71. **Pyramid.** Dark violet blue, slightly veined white; very fine. Last to bloom.
- 77. **Yayaura.** White, occasionally marked with light violet.
- 100. **Ruffled Monster.** Double, deep pinkish plum, heavily veined white surrounding the yellow blotch, finely formed and beautiful, ruffled, very large and striking. \$1.00.
- 107. Choice white; six petals.

Various Irises

Pseudacorus (Common Water Flag). Whoever has in his garden a pond, ditch or even a thoroughly damp spot ought to plant this Flag. Two to three feet. Yellow. 25 cts.; \$2.00 per ten.

Sibirica (Siberian Flag). Two to three feet high, with narrow, grassy leaves; showy blue flowers, beautifully veined with white and violet. 20 cts.; \$1.50 per ten.



A PART OF OUR VICTORY IRIS

Our stock of German Iris has never been more complete and extensive, and I know of no place where the prices of those large growing varieties, in the Pallida Section particularly, are offered at such a low rate. Such varieties as Pallida Dalmatica, P. Speciosa, P. Albert Victor, three to four feet tall, we are pricing at 15c each where 25 or more are ordered. The foliage of these plants is larger and heavier and more lasting through the whole season than all the other varieties, so that they are very decorative all summer through. Add to this their exquisite coloring and flowers, immense in size, and you have plants really worth while.

SPECIAL OFFER

Owing to the extensive stock of the following varieties we are making a special offer in lots of 50 to 500, not less than 10 of a variety, \$10.00 per 100.

Caprice	Pall. Albert Victor
Florentina Alba	Pall. Dalmatica
Loreley	Pall. Speciosa
Mme. Chereau	

Tall Bearded German (Victory Iris)

LARGE STOCK, LOW PRICES

Plants priced at 25c each are offered at 20c each for 3 to 25 of one name; 15c each for 25 or more of one name. Those priced at 35c each are offered at 30c for 3 to 25 of one name; 25 or more at 20c each. Plants priced at 50c are offered at 40c each for 3 to 25 of one name; 25 or more at 30c each.

We offer a choice mixture made from the cheaper varieties at \$8.00 per 100, 50 at the 100 rate.

The German Irises are all sun lovers and thrive best in warm, fertile, well-drained soils. Their roots lie near the surface of the ground and require the warming, baking rays of the sun. They will thrive on almost any kind of soil except one that is continuously wet.

CULTURE OF GERMAN IRIS

They may be planted in early spring but the best time is from July to the middle of September, the earlier the better, as this is the time they begin making roots to establish themselves for winter. If done later than September, they should be mulched with a light covering of loose litter to prevent their being heaved out of the ground by thawing.

Our Victory Iris commence to bloom about the middle of May and continue until the first week in June, when the peonies are in full bloom. The Japanese Iris are at their best early in July.

The following abbreviations are used: S means standards or upper petals; F means falls or lower petals.

Alcazar. S light bluish violet, F brilliant purple, Orange beard. Stout. 44 inch. 60 cts.

Black Prince (Not the English). Earliest, rich, dark purple. 2 feet. 35 cts.

Caprice. S rosy red; F deeper rosy red, beard yellow. Handsome, 2 feet. 25 cts.

Celeste. Pale azure blue. 30 inches. 25 cts.

Coelestine. Delicate lavender-self. 3 feet. 25 cts.

Col. Corwin. Rich plum. 30 inches. 35 cts.

Common Purple. Purple. One of the best. 30 in. 25 cts.

Darius. S rich canary-yellow; F lilac, margined white; rich orange beard; one of the most distinct and beautiful. 20 inches. 25 cts.

Dorothea. Marked white, tinged lilac. 25 cts.

Eldorado. S fiery opalescent; F old gold silhouetted with purple, a totally distinct harmony of striking hues, perfectly blended. Has weak stems. 30 in. 50 cts.

Fairy. White, delicately bordered and suffused soft blue. Very fragrant. 30 inches. 25 cts.

Florentina Alba. Creamy-white, faintly flushed lavender; the blooms are quite fragrant. 2 feet. 25 cts.

Florida. S citron-yellow; F deeper yellow, beautifully veined. 18 inches. 25 cts.

Ingeborg. Pure white. Large flowers of handsome form. 25 cts.

Jacquesiana. S bright coppery crimson; F rich maroon; very handsome. Scarce. 30 in. 50 cts.

Kharpot. S violet; F velvety purple. Very large handsome flower. 30 inches. 25 cts.

Iris King. S old gold; F very large velvety maroon, edged with gold. Well named "The King of the Iris." 28 inch. 50 cts.

Kochii. (Syn. Atropurpurea), S and F rich claret-purple. Often sold under the name of Black Prince. 15 inches. 35 cts.

Loreley. S light yellow; F ultra marine, bordered with cream. 28 inches. 25 cts.

Madame Chereau. White elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue; one of the most beautiful. 32 in. 25 cts.

Mary Garden. S Pale yellow flushed pale lavender; F creamy white minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow. An elegant flower of distinct iridescent effect. 28 in. 35 cts.

Monsignor. S rich satiny violet; F velvety purple crimson with lighter margin. Large flowers. Very late. Beautiful. 2 ft. 35 cts.

Mrs. G. Darwin. White. Upper part of F reticulated gold and violet. A very pretty new hybrid. 35 cts.

Mrs. H. Darwin. 30 ins. Late. S Pure white; F white, finely reticulated. One of the most charming whites. 35 cts.

Mrs. Neubrunner. Deep golden-yellow; darker than Aurea. 50 cts.

Niebelungen. S fawn-yellow; F violet purple on bronze. Very large. 50 cts.

Othello. S rich blue; F deep velvety purple; very tall and handsome. 30 inches. 35 cts.

Parc de Neuilly. S and F very dark navy-blue of reddish tinge. Large flowers of perfect form. 50 cts.

Parisiana. S, lavender pink mottled all over; F, creamy white center, very heavily bordered with lavender pink. 30 in. 35 cts.

Princess Victoria Louise. S sulphur yellow; F rich plum, bordered cream. 50 cts.

Prosper Laugier. S light bronze-red; F velvety ruby-purple, with orange beard. Very handsome. 50 cts.

Quaker Lady. S smoky lavender with yellow shadings; F ageratum-blue and old gold, with yellow stigmas and beard. Strong grower. Its distinguishing name is most suitable. 38 in. 50 cts.

Queen Alexandra. S fawn, shot with lilac; F lilac, reticulated bronze at base. Beard yellow. Very beautiful. 30 inches. 50 cts.

Rhein Nixe. S pure white; F deep violet blue with a white edge. 3 feet. 35 cts.

Rose Unique. Bright violet rose. Nearest approach to a pink Iris. Early. 50 cts.

Sherwin-Wright. S and F splendid golden yellow flowers without shading or markings. Multiplies rapidly and is most satisfactory. 24 in. 25 cts.

Victorine. S mottled blue; F violet blue, mottled white. 27 in. 35 cts.

Walhalla. S lavender; F wine red. Very showy, 20 in. 25 cts.

Wyomissing. S creamy white suffused delicate soft rose; F deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. 50 cts.

Pallida Section

Albert Victor. S soft blue; F beautiful lavender; large and fine. 40 inches. 25 cts.

Dalmatica. S lavender; F clear deep lavender; flowers very large, extra fine. A grand variety for massing and for cut flowers. 40 inches. 25 cts.

Garibaldi. Similar to Her Majesty, but deeper pink. 35 cts.

Her Majesty. S rose-pink; F bright crimson, tinged a darker shade. 35 cts.

Juniata. S and F clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica. Tallest of all the beardless Irises; foliage long and drooping; flowers large and fragrant. 35 cts.

Lohengrin (Pallida). S and F, soft silvery-mauve, shading nearly to white at the claw. 33 inches. 35 cts.

Queen of May. A lovely soft rose-lilac, almost pink; beautiful. 32 inches. 25 cts.

Speciosa. S dark lavender, shaded lighter; F lavender, shaded bright purple. 42 inches. 25 cts.

Perennials—Cont.

Liatris Pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather). Purple. July, Aug. 4.

Lily-of-the-Valley. Clumps, 35 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Lupinus Polyphyllus (Lupine). Pink, white, blue. June, July. 2.

Monarda (Bee Balm).

Didyma (Oswego Tea). Red. June, July. 3.

Myosotis. (Forget-Me-Not). Blue. May, June. 6 inches.

***Pachysandra Terminalis.** (Japanese spurge.) Excellent ground cover in sun or shade. Strong, 2 year plants. \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Papaver. *Nudicaule* (Iceland Poppy). White, yellow. May, June. 1.

Oriентale (Oriental Poppy). Red. June. 2-3.

Orientalis. Mrs. Perry. Pink. June. 2-3.

30 cents each; \$3.00 per 10.

Pentstemon (Beard-Tongue).

Barbatus Torreyi. Coral red. June, July. 3-4.

Pubescens. Lavender. June. 2.

Physostegia Virginica. (False Dragon-Head). Pink. June, July. 3.

Platycodon (The Balloon Flower). June, July. 2-3.

Grandiflorum. Blue.

Grandiflorum Album. White.

Mariesa. Blue.

Primula Veris Superba (Primrose). Yellow and red. April, May. 6 inches.

Pyrethrum Roseum. Pink. May, June. 3.

Rose Campion. Cerise-red, foliage silvery. June, July. 2.

Rudbeckia (Cone-flower).

Golden Glow. Yellow. Aug., Sept. 6.

Neumanii. Yellow with black center. July. Aug. 2.

Purpurea. (Purple cone flower). July, Aug. 3.

***Sedum (Stonecrop).**

Acre. Yellow. June, July. 6 inches.

Spectabile. (Lavender). Aug., Sept. 1-2.

***Statice Latifolia**. (Sea Lavender). Lavender. July, August. 2. Graceful and airy for bouquets.

Stokesia. (Stokes Aster). July, Aug., Sept. 1.

Cyanea. Blue.

C. Alba. White.

Veronica (Speedwell).

Longifolia Subsessilis. Blue. July, Aug., Sept. 2

Spicata. Blue. June, July. 2.

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle.) Foliage evergreen. Heavy spikes of bloom, surmounted with dozens of large white flowers in July. 5 feet. 25c to \$1.50.

"The earlier one plants perennials the more profuse the bloom the following season."

From Long Island

The peony roots you sent me a year ago turned out fine. Visitors said it was the first time they had seen peony flowers as large as a man's straw hat. I followed your catalogue instructions very closely.

From New York

It is always perfectly right to use anything that I may write you. When I run across a fellow who is as honest in the quality of his stock as you have always been, it is a pleasure not only to say good things to his face, but to tell them over and over again to my friends.

From Canada

Will you please send me a copy of your complete catalogue? A friend whose peonies were not a success wishes me to get some for this fall's planting and was impressed with the result of those you sent me.



Culture of Phlox

Like peonies, phloxes respond remarkably well to good treatment. They will grow and bloom in almost any good soil, but give them plenty of fertilizer and they will do much better. Like peonies also, they will thrive in partial shade and endure longer and brighter than in the full sun. If the first bloom is cut as soon as it wanes, a second blooming will soon follow, and by like treatment with this, a third season may be had. The trusses and florets will be much larger if divided every third year.

Phlox

Following the Iris and Peonies in time of bloom, but in no way behind them in popularity, are the Hardy Perennial Phloxes. We have weeded out all the magentas and purples and believe that our list is as select as that offered by any firm.

Blooming size, 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per ten; \$18.00 per 100, except as noted. Large clumps, XX, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per ten. Five at ten rate, fifty at hundreded rate, provided not less than five of a kind are ordered.

Bridesmaid. White, with large crimson center.

Eiffel Tower. Large flowers; chaste, pure salmon with purple eye; tall grower.

Elizabeth Campbell. Very bright salmon-pink, with lighter shadings and dark red eye; one of the handsomest. 30 cts.; \$2.50 per ten.

Europe. White with decided crimson-carmine eye; individual trusses and flowers very large; sturdy, erect habit. 30 cts.; \$2.50 per ten.

Independence. Large, pure white.

Lothair. Large; rosy salmon, with crimson eye.

Mme. Bezanson. Deep red.

Miss Lingard. Blooms in May, fully six weeks earlier than the other sorts, and continues in bloom three months; a grand white variety, which should be in every collection.

Mrs. Chas. Door. A beautiful shade of lavender.

Peachblow. Delicate pink, deep rose center; rather dwarf-habit, splendid trusses. Superb.

Queen. Pure white. One of the best. Tall.

Rynstrom. A grand new Phlox, resembling Pantheon, but with larger flower heads; a soft clear pink, medium height and strong grower.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy-red; crimson eye.

Thor. A most beautiful and lovely shade of deep salmon-pink, suffused and overlaid with a scarlet glow. 30 cts.; \$2.50 per ten.

Von Lassburg. Purest white, individual flowers very large.

W. C. Egan. One of the finest Phloxes yet introduced and while the individual flowers according to the color chart are of a delicate lilac color, illuminated by a large bright solferino eye, the color effect as a whole is a delicate pleasing shade of soft pink. 35 cts., \$3.00 per ten.

Creeping Phlox

Amoena Rosea. Beautiful plant and pretty pink flowers; very early. 5 inches.

Subulata (Moss Pink). Rose pink; blooms in May; useful for trailing over rocks.

A Superb New Phlox

Mrs. E. J. Norman. A superb, new phlox, originating at Lenox, Mass., was offered for the first time by us in 1921. When visiting "Erskine Park", Lenox, we were fascinated by the beauty of this new phlox, of which we procured the stock. After a trial of two years at Rosedale, we can most highly recommend it to our customers. Color is a delicate blush pink. The plant is a strong grower, and free bloomer, with petals of great substance. Price 35c each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.



New Phlox—Mrs. E. J. Norman

Reduced Prices of Roses for Fall, 1923

We are glad to be able to offer our usual list of varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and climbing roses at considerably reduced prices and assure our customers as fine stock as we have ever offered. In case customers prefer spring shipment, we will book the order at fall prices, provided a deposit of one-quarter the amount of the order is made this fall. These roses, grown on the Japanese Multiflora, now considered by rosarians the best stock, are sure to give abundant bloom with very little trouble. Late November shipment for all, except Hybrid Teas, for which we advise early spring north of New York.

No order under \$5.00 for Fall Delivery, and three or more plants of each variety must be ordered to secure the ten rate.

We Do Not Substitute Unless Requested

A combination of rates may be applied in one order.

Varieties offered at 60c, \$5.00 per 10, \$45.00 per 100.

Varieties offered at 75c, \$6.50 per 10, \$60 per 100.

Varieties offered at \$1.00, \$9.00 per ten.

Orders for 50 or more plants, not less than 3 of a name, 100 rate.

Orders for 6 to 50 plants, not less than 3 of a name, 10 rate.

Less than 3 of a name will be sold at single rate.

HYBRID TEA

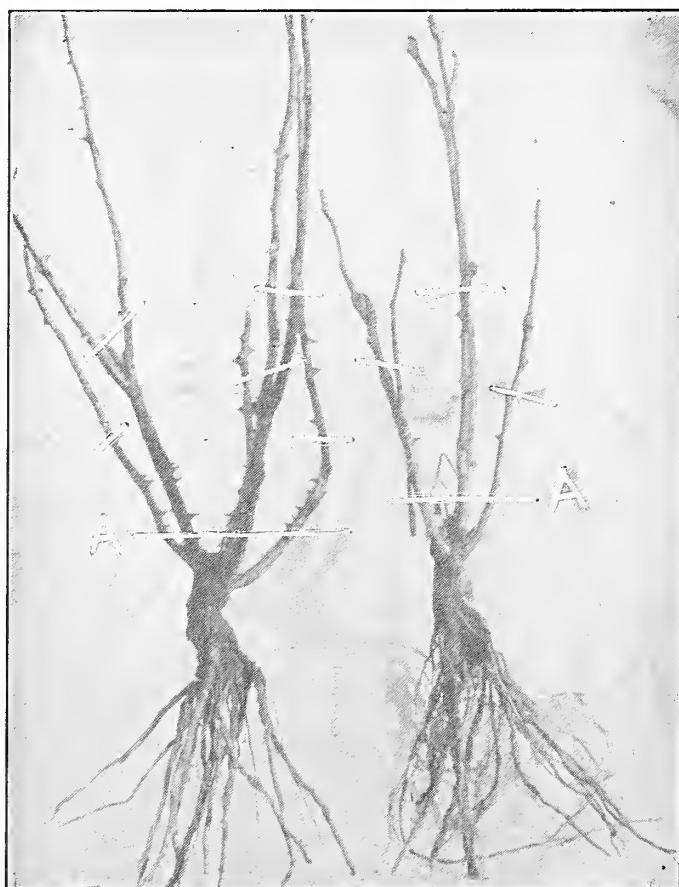
- A. R. Goodwin. Coppery orange red. 75 cts.
- Betty. Ruddy gold. .75 cts.
- British Queen. White. 75 cts.
- Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Velvety scarlet. \$1.00.
- Columbia. Glowing pink. 75 cts.
- Etoile de France. Velvety crimson. 75 cts.
- Duchess of Wellington. Saffron yellow. \$1.00.
- George C. Waud. Orange vermillion. 75 cts.
- Gorgeous. Deep orange yellow. \$1.00.
- Gruss an Teplitz. Brilliant scarlet. 75 cts.
- Harry Kirk. Sulphur yellow. 75 cts.
- Hoosier Beauty. Rich velvety crimson. 75 cts.
- Jonkheer Mock. Imperial pink. 75 cts.
- Killarney Brilliant. Pink. 75 cts.
- Killarney Queen. Flesh suffused pale pink. 75 cts.
- Killarney White. White. 75 cts.
- Lady Alice Stanley. Deep coral red. 75 cts.
- Lady Ashtown. Soft medium shade of pink. 75 cts.
- Lady Pirrie. Coppery salmon. 75 cts.
- Lady Ursula. Flesh pink. 75 cts.
- Laurent Carle. Brilliant velvety carmine. 75 cts.
- Los Angeles. Pink. \$1.00.
- Mme. Butterfly. Pink. \$1.25.
- Mme. Bardon Job. Pink. \$1.00.
- Mme. C. Testout. Pink. 75 cts.
- Mme. E. Herriot. Terra cotta. 75 cts.
- Mme. Jules Bouche. White. 75 cts.
- Mme. Jules Grolez. Pink. 75 cts.
- Mme. Leon Paine. Salmon. 75 cts.
- Mme. Ravary. Orange yellow. 75 cts.
- Marquis de Siney. Golden yellow. 75 cts.
- Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow. 75 cts.
- Mrs. A. Riccardo. Deep honey yellow. \$1.00.
- Mrs. George Shawyer. Clear rose. 75 cts.
- Old Gold. Reddish orange. 75 cts.
- Ophelia. Salmon. 75 cts.
- Pharisaer. White shaded salmon. 75 cts.
- Prince de Bulgarie. Rosy flesh shaded salmon. 75 cts.
- Queen of Fragrance. Shell pink. \$1.00.
- Radiance. Even shade of pink. 75 cts.
- Red Radiance. Cerise red. 75 cts.
- Sunburst. Cadmium yellow. 75 cts.
- Willowmere. Coral red. 75 cts.

HYBRID PERPETUAL

- Earl of Dufferin. Crimson. 75 cts.
- Frau Karl Druschki. White. 75 cts.
- Gen. Jacqueminot. Crimson. 75 cts.
- George Arends. Pink. 75 cts.
- Mrs. John Laing. Pink. 75 cents.
- Paul Neyron. Pink. 75 cts.
- Prince Camille de Rohan. Crimson. 75 cts.
- Ulrich Brunner. Scarlet. 75 cts.

CLIMBING ROSES

- American Pillar. Single, lovely shade of pink.
- Dr. W. Van Fleet. Rich flesh pink.
- Dorothy Perkins. Pink.
- Excelsa. Clear bright crimson.
- Hiawatha. Single, crimson.
- Lady Gay. Delicate cherry pink.
- Paul's Scarlet. Semi-double, vivid scarlet. 2 year, 75 cts.; 3 year, \$1.00.
- Silver Moon. White.
- Prices—2-yr., 60 cts.; 3-yr., transplanted, 75 cts.



A—Depth to plant;
other lines show where to prune when planted.



Border of Hybrid Teas flanked with those in tree form

Preparation of Beds and Planting

Any good fertile, well-drained soil will give most excellent results with roses, but if the soil is not especially good, there should be an extra preparation of the beds as quality and quantity of bloom will repay well any extra care expended. Dig out the bed to a depth of 18 to 24 inches and fill in with good top soil and well-rotted manure, thoroughly mixed. If the latter is not obtainable, pulverized sheep manure and bone meal would be an excellent substitute.

When the roses are received the roots should not be exposed to the sun or wind while planting. Hybrid Teas may be planted 18 to 24 inches apart, and Hybrid Perpetuals 2 to 2½ feet apart.

While many insect enemies seem to be a bug-a-boo in the raising of roses, this need not be if the roses are well grown. It is only the sickly plants that succumb to ravages of certain insects. Most insects are disposed of by means of dry Hellabore, one part, and flour, two parts, dusted on the bushes when the leaves are fully expanded in early spring. Put on in the morning when the dew is on, the poison will be held on the bushes several weeks. For plant lice or aphids, the cold water from the hose or a spray of Black Leaf 40 is a sure remedy.

Pruning

All rose plants must be severely pruned when planted; do not neglect this. The following March the operation should be renewed. The ever-blooming roses need severe pruning. The stronger shoots should be cut back to from 8 to 10 inches in height; all weak branches and any shoots that crowd, should be cut out entirely. As a general rule the more vigorous the variety, the less it should be pruned.

THE BEST FERTILIZER for plants in general, and the rose in particular, is cow manure. As this is often unobtainable, a very good substitute is sod

rotted with animal manure of as many kinds as one can get. A heap formed of layers of sod, manure, old leaves and soil will be ready for use at the end of a year.

For immediate need, well rotted leaf-mould with old sod cut up fine enough to dig into the soil, is most excellent and safe. A sprinkling of pulverized sheep manure and ground bone coarse, medium and fine, is both quick and lasting.

A word of caution. Use sparingly of commercial and ONLY well-rotted animal fertilizer.

RUGOSA ROSES

- Alba. Single, white. 60 cts.
- Blanc Double de Coubert. White. 60 cts.
- Conrad F. Meyer. Silvery rose. 60 cts.
- Mme. G. Bruant. White. 60 cts.
- Rugosa Rubra. Rosy crimson. 60 cts.
- Nova Zembla. White. 60 cts.
- Sir Thomas Lipton. White. 60 cts.
- The New Century. Flesh pink. 60 cts.
3-yr., transplanted, 75 cts. each.

ROSES IN TREE FORM

Grown on Rugosa Stock

Extra heavy plants of tree roses, at \$2.50 each; five or more at \$2.25 each. Our list is not long but excellent varieties for standards.

- Frau Karl Druschki
- Gruss an Teplitz
- Mrs. John Laing
- Columbia
- J. J. L. Mock
- Lady Ashtown
- Lady Alice Stanley
- Los Angeles
- Mme. Jules Grolez
- Mme. E. Herriot

- Mme. Caroline Testout
- Mrs. Aaron Ward
- Ophelia
- Sunburst
- White Cochet
- White Killarney
- Willowmere
- Dorothy Perkins
- Dr. Van Fleet

FALL PLANTING

You can depend upon us to hold for spring such of your order as would not be safely planted in your locality in autumn. Plant in the autumn because:

1. The roots of Fruit and many other hardy Deciduous Trees and Shrubs either form callouses or make rootlets preparatory for spring growth. If planted in spring (especially late) the leaf growth makes a greater demand for food than the roots are ready to supply. Consequently, either failure or small growth results. Thus a half year may be gained by Fall planting.

2. Perennials planted early in autumn become thoroughly established for early spring growth and practically a year is gained. But they must be planted early; September 1 to 15 is best. Like the Peony, some should never be planted in the Spring, and the earlier in the fall after September 1, the better.

3. Time for planting in autumn at Tarrytown covers a period of four (4) months, August to November inclusive; starting with Evergreens and ending with Deciduous Trees and Shrubs; while spring-time is scant two (2) months—April and part of May.

4. Soil and Weather Conditions are usually more suitable in fall. Often a cold wet April not only hinders planting but the soil is not in that pliable condition it should be for pleasant and successful operations.

5. Help is always in greater demand in spring because of renewal in all kinds of business. Thus it may be difficult to set out plants promptly on arrival. Owing to longer season in autumn, prompt planting is not so necessary as the trees may be heeled in, awaiting convenience of the planter.

The help problem has become one of the most important reasons for Fall Planting.

6.—Many of the rapid growing, hardy evergreens make their usual growth in the spring, following August or September planting; whereas in late spring planting, the growth is short because the roots have not yet become established.

Coniferous Trees

No planting is complete without Evergreens. They are beautiful always. Come to see our **LARGE SIZES FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT. SPECIMENS UP TO 25 FEET IN HEIGHT**, in Several Varieties (See Illustration Page 35): Pines, Retinisporas, Hemlocks and Spruces, all of which may be safely moved.

Nearly 77 varieties are prosperous at ROSEDALE. Their beauty and charm are yours at:

"Prices as Low as Consistent with Highest Quality

Abies Concolor. (White Fir). Tree of graceful habit; bright, handsome foliage; very distinct and exceedingly rare.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$ 3.50
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.50
3 to 3½ ft.....	6.00
Larger Sizes.....	\$ 7.50 to 45.00

Pseudotsuga—Douglas Fir

Colorado Variety

"THE DOUGLAS SPRUCE OR FIR is the tree for the million. It would be difficult to over-rate its beauty." Its horizontal branches, with pendulous branchlets richly clothed with bright green foliage, render it a striking object in the landscape. Those we planted at Lenox, Mass., in 1908, 1,000 feet above sea level in the Berkshires, have stood that trying climate as well as the hardest varieties known and the foliage appears as bright and fresh in spring as in autumn. E. H. Wilson says of it: "Either as a lawn tree, for avenues or for massing, the Douglas Fir is equally valuable and it needs no commendation."

Height	Each	Ten
18 to 24 in.....	\$ 1.75	\$ 15.00
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00	45.00
5 to 6 ft.....	7.00	65.00
6 to 7 ft.....	9.00	80.00
7 to 8 ft.....	12.00	110.00
8 to 9 ft.....	15.00	140.00
9 to 10 ft.....	17.00	160.00
10 to 11 ft.....	20.00	190.00

Larger Specimens to 18 feet, priced on application.

In comparing prices please note the fact that we make no charge for burlapping the ball of evergreens, or for boxing or packing sizes up to and including 4 feet.



Douglas Fir

Juniperus-Juniper

All the Junipers are valuable ornamental plants—the upright species as single specimens or in groups, and the low forms well adapted for rocky slopes or banks. Junipers thrive best in a sandy, loamy soil, moderately moist, but do well in rocky and gravelly soils in sunny open situations. Excellent for seaside planting.

J. Oblonga Pendula. (Weeping Juniper). 15 to 20 feet high. Native of the mountains of northern Japan; perfectly hardy; very graceful.

Specimens \$25.00 to \$30.00

J. Pfitzeriana. A comparatively new form, exceedingly graceful and beautiful.

2 to 2½ ft.....	\$ 3.50
2½ to 3 ft.....	5.00
3 to 3½ ft.....	6.50

Larger Specimens \$12.00 to 35.00

J. Sabina. (Savin's Juniper). Dwarf, spreading shrub. Very valuable for rockeries, borders and groups.

2 to 2½ ft.....	\$ 2.50
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00
3 to 4 ft.....	\$5.00 to 6.00

J. S. Tamariscifolia. A procumbent shrub of great beauty with delicate bluish-green foliage.

12 to 15 in. spread.....	\$ 2.00
15 to 18 in. spread.....	3.00
18 to 24 in. spread.....	4.00
24 to 30 in. spread.....	5.00

J. Sargentii. (Sargent's Juniper). Low spreading, like tamariscifolia.

18 to 24 in. spread.....	\$ 2.50
24 to 30 in. spread.....	3.50

J. Virginiana. (Red Cedar). Fine for formal planting.

18 to 24 in.....	\$ 1.50
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50
3 to 4 ft.....	3.00
4 to 5 ft.....	4.00
5 to 12 ft.....	\$6.00 to 25.00

J. V. Glauca. (Blue Virginiana). Of compact, conical habit and bright, silvery foliage.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 3.50
3 to 4 ft.....	5.00
4 to 5 ft.....	7.00
5 to 6 ft.....	9.00

Larger Specimens \$10.00 to 35.00

J. V. Schottii. Narrow pyramidal form of Virginiana; foliage light green, superb.

3 to 4 ft.....	\$ 5.00
4 to 5 ft.....	7.00

Larger Specimens \$10.00 to 20.00

Pinus-Pine

The Pines are essentially inhabitants of the poor, sandy soils and dry situations. Their stout root-system enables them to see scanty water supplies where other species find it difficult. They thrive in any good soil not too wet.

Pinus Austriaca. (Austrian, or Black Pine). One of the best Pines for forming screens and shelter for more tender trees. Is perfectly hardy and thrives in any moderately dry soil. Flourishes near the seacoast and on high, bleak hills, or in cities where smoke and dust would prohibit the use of other evergreens.

Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$ 7.50
Larger Specimens.....	\$9.00 to 50.00

P. Cembra. (Swiss Stone Pine). This is dwarf, of conical growth; very compact and symmetrical.

2 to 2½ ft.....	\$ 3.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.50
3½ to 4 ft.....	6.50

Larger Specimens \$8.00 to 25.00

P. Montana. (Swiss Mountain Pine). Useful either singly or on rocky slopes or border to other trees.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 3.50
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50
Larger Specimens	\$6.00 to 40.00

P. Mugho. (Dwarf Mountain Pine). A bushy species indigenous to northern Europe. Forms a dense bush and keeps below four feet in height for many years. This is one of the rarest varieties in the market. Our stock is unusually fine.

12 to 15 in. broad.....	\$ 2.00
15 to 18 in. broad.....	2.75
18 to 24 in. broad.....	3.50
Larger Specimens	\$4.00 to 20.00

P. Resinosa. (Red Pine). A hardy native pine of vigorous growth. In appearance much like the Austrian.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$ 4.50	\$35.00
6 to 7 ft.....	6.00	50.00
7 to 8 ft.....	7.00	60.00
8 to 9 ft.....	8.00	70.00

P. Strobus. (White or Weymouth Pine). It is beautiful in every stage of its growth, from a plant to a stately tree of 150 feet. It is easily grown in all soils. Were we to consider its economic importance, its adaptability to climate and soil, or its ornamental use, we must give it chief place among our native pines.

4 to 5 ft.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 30.00
5 to 6 ft.....	4.50	40.00
6 to 7 ft.....	6.00	50.00
7 to 8 ft.....	8.00	70.00
8 to 9 ft.....	10.00	90.00
9 to 10 ft.....	12.00	110.00

Larger Specimens....\$15.00 to 50.00



P. Strobus, White Pine, 5-6 feet
(Soil removed to show root growth)

Picea-Spruce

Spruces will grow in almost any kind of soil moderately moist, and are easily transplanted even when quite large.

Picea Alba. White Spruce).

	Each
6 to 7 ft.....	\$ 6.00
Larger Specimens	\$7.50 to 50.00

Picea Excelsa. (Norway Spruce).

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$4.50	\$40.00
Larger Specimens	\$6.00 to 50.00	

P. Orientalis. (Eastern Spruce). Foliage smaller and more dense than that of the other Spruces; color deep glossy green, brighter and richer than the Norway Spruce.

	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$ 2.00
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50
4 to 5 ft.....	6.00
7 to 8 ft.....	12.00
8 to 9 ft.....	15.00
9 to 10 ft.....	18.00
Larger Specimens.....	\$25.00 to 75.00

P. P. G. Kosteriana. (Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce).

2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	\$ 7.50
2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	9.00
4 to 5 ft.....	15.00
5 to 6 ft.....	17.50
Larger Specimens	\$20.00 to 125.00

Retinispora

Retinisporas thrive best in moist soils and situations not too much exposed to wintry gales.

R. Filifera. Very graceful, with its long drooping tips, ending in slender tassels. The color is most beautiful green and the shape pyramidal.

2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	6.00
4 to 5 ft.....	9.00
Larger Specimens	\$10.00 to 50.00

R. F. Aurea. This is a dwarf golden variety of the preceding; it is the most graceful of all the Retinisporas; scarce and expensive. Pure gold.

3 1/2 to 4 ft. high.....	\$ 8.00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	\$ 9.00 to 12.00
5 to 9 ft. high.....	12.00 to 35.00

R. Obtusa Nana Compacta—

6 to 8 in.....	\$ 1.50
18 to 24 in.....	5.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	6.50

R. Pisifera. Fine feathery foliage, with delicate branches.

6 to 7 ft.....	\$ 7.00
8 to 20 ft.....	\$10.00 to 35.00

R. P. Aurea. A beautiful golden form, with same delicate foliage as Pisifera. Growth tessellated and very wavy; vigorous habit. One of the best.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 3.00
3 to 4 ft.....	5.00
Larger Specimens	\$10.00 to 50.00

R. Plumosa. Light green; soft, feathery plume-like foliage; very graceful habit.

2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 3.00
3 to 4 ft.....	4.00
Larger Specimens	\$9.00 to 50.00

R. P. Aurea. One of the most beautiful golden evergreens at all seasons.

Specimens	\$8.00 to \$50.00
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R. Squarrosa Veitchii. A handsome glaucous tree, striking appearance and color.

2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 4.00
Larger Specimens.....	8.00 to 30.00

Taxus-Yew

The Yews are very desirable evergreens, densely clothed with dark green foliage. They thrive best in a moderately moist, sandy loam, and endure shade well.

T. B. Washingtonii. One of the richest of the Yews in form and color.

Specimens, 4 to 6 ft. broad.....	\$15.00 to \$25.00
----------------------------------	--------------------

T. Cuspidata Capitata. Japanese. Beautiful upright habit; foliage light green; perfectly plain.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 6.00
3 to 3 1/2 ft.....	\$ 7.50
4 to 6 ft.....	\$15.00 to \$25.00

T. C. Brevifolia. Dwarf, compact and very hardy.

15 to 18 in.....	\$ 3.00
18 to 24 in.....	5.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	7.50
2 1/2 to 3 ft.....	10.00
3 to 4 ft.....	\$15.00 to 20.00

T. B. Repandens. For a beautiful dwarf spreading form the Taxus Repandens is unsurpassed. Its beautiful foliage and graceful drooping branches render it unique among evergreens.

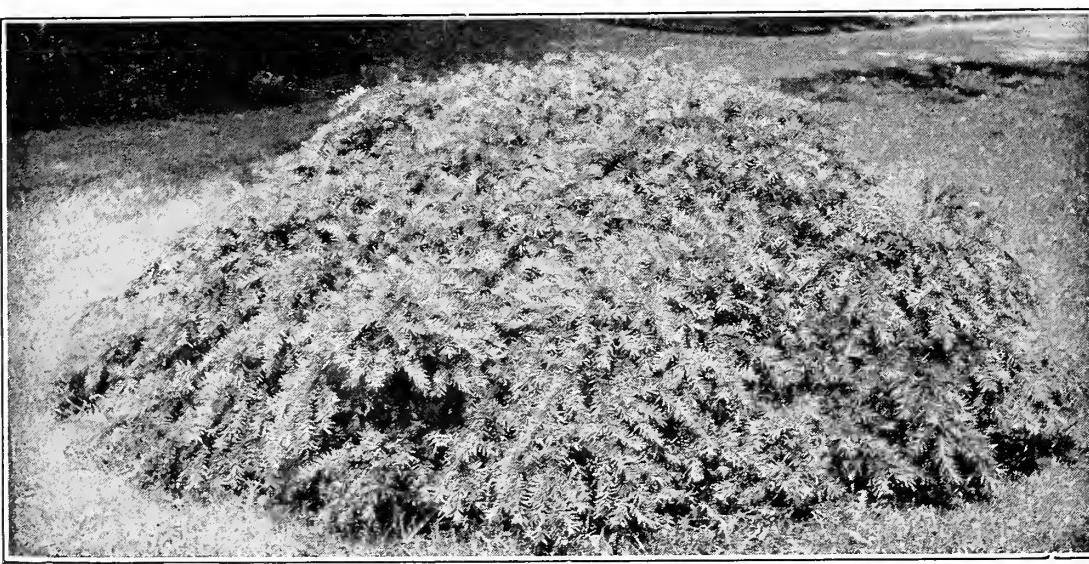
12 to 15 in. broad.....	\$ 1.50
18 to 24 in. broad.....	3.50
24 to 36 in. broad.....	\$5.00 to 6.00

Three reasons why Rosedale Evergreens have become famous, viz.:

1st—They are oft transplanted to develop a mass of fibrous roots and a compact growth.

2nd—Our soil is such that the burlapped ball will reach you in solid form.

3rd—Our expert system of packing.



Taxus Repandens

Many a man intensely practical in his own business will give his order to the lowest bidder among competing nursery men, and waste years looking at sickly, struggling or dying trees, shrubs and perennials about his home, rather than invest a little more money and get satisfaction and joy from the start. Poor stock is dear at any price."—Neltze Blanchan in "The American Flower Garden."

There are good and sufficient reasons stated on page two of cover why it will pay you to try Rosedale stock.



Four times transplanted

Three times transplanted

Twice transplanted

Thuja-Arborvitae

Thuja Occidentalis. (American Arborvitae). Beautiful native tree, commonly known as White Cedar. Especially useful for hedges and screens.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$ 1.25	\$10.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2.00	17.50
2½ to 3 ft.....	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	3.00	27.50
4 to 5 ft.....	4.50	40.00

Larger Specimens.....\$5.00 to 25.00

T. O. Pyramidalis.

18 to 24 in.....	\$ 1.25
2 to 3 ft.....	2.00
3 to 3½ ft.....	3.00
3½ to 4 ft.....	4.00

T. O. Sibirica. It forms a beautiful compact specimen, without shearing; foliage is full and of a peculiar dark green color throughout the year.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$ 2.50	\$22.50
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	27.50
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.75	35.00
3½ to 8 ft.....	\$5.50 to 12.00	

Tsuga Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis. (American Hemlock). One of the most beautiful native trees; being especially rapid in growth and absolutely hardy, together with the fact that it transplants easily, make it a very useful evergreen. Its fine feathery foliage and graceful habit make it a great favorite. The best evergreen for hedge-planting. It bears the shears well and may be kept at any size and shape. If allowed full sunlight, it will hold its lower branches and remain symmetrically furnished from the ground, thus making a splendid lawn specimen.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$ 2.00	\$ 17.50
2 to 2½ ft.....	2.50	20.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	30.00
3 to 3½ ft.....	4.00	35.00
3½ to 4 ft.....	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 ft.....	6.00	55.00
5 to 6 ft.....	7.50	70.00
6 to 7 ft.....	10.00	95.00
7 to 8 ft.....	12.00	115.00
8 to 9 ft.....	15.00	145.00
9 to 10 ft.....	18.00	175.00

Larger Specimens ..\$20.00 to 100.00

Photo-engraving of three Hemlock Spruce, each 3 feet high, with ball of earth shaken out to show results of frequent transplanting. Note the increased mass of fibrous roots, also increase of fatness of tops.

All our stock, both deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, is frequently transplanted. Our Maples, Lindens, Poplars, Dogwood, etc., show the same masses of fibrous roots as Hemlocks. In digging, great care is used to preserve the roots intact. We do not use a tree-digging machine. Moreover, our stock is not dug in autumn and stored in cellars, but dug fresh from the ground at time of packing the order.

T. Caroliniana. (Southern Hemlock). A native of the mountains of the Southern States. This beautiful tree, with its dark green foliage, makes a great addition to our hardy northern ornamental evergreens.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$ 4.50
8 to 20 ft.....	\$25.00 to 100.00

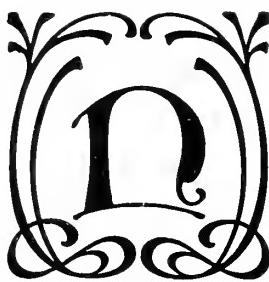


Drooping Andromeda

From Nebraska

I want to thank you for the kind of Japanese Iris you sent me. These are the finest I ever saw and arrived in good condition.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens



O class of plants when well grown gives more satisfaction than the broad-leaved Evergreens. They are beautiful at all seasons of the year. Not only does this class include the most gorgeous flowering plants but the foliage of some, in winter, even exceeds its summer beauty especially in the Leucothoe, whose leaves take on the finest shades from bronze to intense scarlet. Our nursery is especially well supplied this year with both large and small sizes of Leucothoe, and Mountain Laurel.

All of these plants are native to America.

Andromeda Floribunda. (Syn. Pieris Floribunda). A dwarf plant with myrtle-like foliage, bearing in early spring in great profusion, pure white flowers resembling Lily of the Valley.

	Each
15 to 18 in. broad.....	\$ 4.50
18 to 24 in. broad.....	6.00
2 to 2½ ft. broad.....	7.50

Buxus Handsworthii—

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$ 2.50	\$ 20.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	25.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	30.00

Buxus Sempervirens—Bush box—

	\$.75	\$ 6.50
10 to 12 in.....	1.00	9.00
12 to 20 in.....	\$ 1.25 to 2.00	

Buxus Suffruticosa—Box edging—

	10
4 to 5 in., \$ 20 per 100.....	\$ 3.00
5 to 6 in., \$ 30 per 100.....	4.00

Euonymus Radicans and Variegata—

	\$.35	\$ 3.00
XX .....	.45	4.00
XXX .....	.60	5.00
Vegetus, heavy	50c to 1.50	

Kalmia Latifolia (Mountain Laurel).

The Mountain Laurel thrives in any good soil that is not impregnated with lime. Grows well in either sun or shade and is richly clothed with glossy, green leaves twelve months in the year. Add to this its masses of showy flowers in June and you have a shrub par excellence.

Nursery grown.

12 to 15 in.....	\$ 1.25	\$ 10.00
15 to 18 in.....	2.00	18.50
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	22.50
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	27.50
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00	37.50
3 to 3½ ft.....	5.50	
3½ to 6 ft.....	\$ 6.00 to 15.00	

Leucothoe Catesbaei. (Drooping Andromeda). Most beautiful dwarf shrub for either shade or sun; the long leathery leaves take on a beautiful bronze in autumn and winter. Beautiful for Christmas decorations; dainty racemes of white or pink bell-shaped flowers cover drooping stems in early spring. Prices are very low for bushy plants.

15 to 18 in.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 12.50
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	23.50
2 to 3 ft.....	3.50	

Rhododendron—Showiest of All Flowering Shrubs

Rhododendron Maximum. (Rosebay). Nursery Grown.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 2.50	\$ 22.50
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	32.50
Larger Specimens.....	\$ 5.00 to 15.00	

Hybrid Rhododendron. We offer all bushy and well budded, field grown plants from a celebrated English grower. These have been four to ten years in our grounds.

Hybrid Varieties.

Balled and Burlapped.	Each
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$ 5.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	7.00
3 to 3½ ft.....	9.00
Larger Specimens	\$ 10.00 to 30.00

Named varieties thoroughly tested for hardiness with temperature at 15 degrees below zero.

Alba Grandiflorum. Blush.

Album Elegans. French white.

C. S. Sargent. Brilliant red.

Chas. Bagley. Bright cherry red.

Charles Dickens. Red, shaded crimson.

Delicatissimum. Blush-white.

Everestianum. Rosy-lilac; large truss.

H. H. Hunnewell. Crimson.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose.

Lady Grey Egerton. Silvery blush.

Mrs. Chas. Sargent. Pink.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson.

Old Port. Plum color.

Roseum Elegans. Rose color.

Parson's Gloriosa. Lilac.

President Lincoln. Rose.

R. Arbutifolium. (Wilsoni). Dwarf pink, 15-18 in., \$ 3.00 each; 18-24 in., \$ 4.00 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$ 5.00.

Vinca Caerulea Minor—

Myrtle Periwinkle, 25c; \$ 2.00 per 10; \$ 15.00 per hundred.

Yucca Filimentosa. Adam's Needle, each \$ 0.50 to \$ 1.50.

Pachysandra Terminalis. (Japanese spurge). Excellent ground cover in sun or shade.

10	100
1 year Plants, strong.....	\$ 1.50
2 year Plants, strong.....	2.00



Mountain Laurel



"Sunnyside" The Vine-clad cottage of Washington Irving, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Vines

Vines are among the most useful plants whether for ground cover, arbors, porches or walls. For walls use English Ivy and Euonymous. Euonymous vegetus is attractive not only for its evergreen foliage but for the orange colored berries, giving it the name Evergreen Bittersweet.

For porches and arbors use Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle, growing in sun or partial shade, and Clematis paniculata in full sun. These vines are attractive both in flower and foliage and are very rapid in growth. The Trumpet vine will decorate tall trees or posts and the Bittersweets (*Celastrus*), while not as tall are very attractive with the orange colored berries in autumn, feeding the birds in winter. Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) festooning fences and trees is especially attractive in its scarlet autumnal color. But most gorgeous of all are the Wistarias, useful in many ways.

For ground cover use Pachysandra and Winca, see page 26.

Actinidia.

4 to 5 ft.....	\$.75	
5 to 7 ft.....	\$1.00 to \$1.25	
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper.)		
2 yr.....	\$.35	\$3.00

Veitchii. (Boston Ivy.)

2 yr.....	\$.40	\$3.00
3 yr.....	.50	4.00

Aristolochia. (Dutchman's Pipe.)

Heavy	\$1.25	\$10.00
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Bignonia (Tecoma). (Trumpet Vine.)

3 to 4 ft., 3 yr., heavy.....	\$.50	\$4.00
4 to 6 ft., 4 yr., heavy.....	.75	6.50

Celastrus Scandens (Bittersweet).

3 to 4 ft.....	\$.35	\$3.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.50
6 to 8 ft.....	\$.75 to \$1.50	

Celastrus Articulatus (Japanese Bittersweet).

Same prices as above.		
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Clematis Paniculata.

2-year	\$.35	\$3.00
3-year50	4.00
Large-flowered varieties, 2 yr.....	75	

Euonymous Radicans and Variegata.

XX	\$.35	\$3.00
XXX .....	.45	4.00
Vegetus, XXX.....	.60	5.00
Vegetus, XXX.....	\$.50 to \$1.50	

Hedera (English Ivy).

3 to 4 ft., (4 in. pots.).....	\$.60	\$5.00
2 to 3 ft., field grown.....	.30	2.50

Honeysuckle.

3 to 4 ft., \$15 per 100.....	\$.25	\$2.00
4 to 6 ft., \$20 per 100.....	.35	3.00
6 to 8 ft., \$30 per 100.....	.50	3.50

Kudzu Vine (Mile-a-Minute Vine).

(Dolichos.)	\$.35	\$3.00
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Lycium (Matrimony Vine).....

\$.50	\$4.50
XX75

Wistaria.

Chinese, 2 year.....	\$.60	\$5.00
XX, transplanted	1.00	
XXX, transplanted.....	\$1.25 to \$7.50	

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

Note 1. We have in addition to sizes priced below, in most varieties, large specimens that are broad and bushy, and with a fine root system, developed from frequent transplanting. Our customers have found that these large shrubs can be as safely moved as the smaller sizes. Sizes ranging from 4 to 10 feet. Write for prices of these * sizes.

Note 2. Quantity Prices.

On orders of 5 or more of a kind amounting to \$25, we allow a discount of 10%.

On orders of 5 or more of a kind amounting to \$50, we allow a discount of 15%.

On orders of 5 or more of a kind amounting to \$100 or more, we allow a discount of 20%.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	Height in ft.	Color	Season of Bloom	REMARKS	Prices (See Note 2)		
						1½-2	2-3	3-4 ft.
<i>Amygdalus</i>	Flowering Almond.	5	Rose.	May	Very double.....	75	1.00	
<i>Aralia Pentaphylla</i>	Angelica Tree.	7	White.	July	Flowers in panicles.....	60	75	
* <i>Aralia Spinosa</i>	Hercules Club.	10	White.	Sept. L.	Heavy prickly stem.....	60	75	
* <i>Azalea Arboreascens</i>	White Azalea.	White.	July	Foliage red in Autumn; very fragrant.....	2.00	3.00	4.00	
* <i>Azalea Calendulacea</i>	Flame Azalea.	Orange Red.	May-June.	Probably the showiest of all native azaleas	2.00	3.00	4.00	
* <i>Azalea Mollis Consul Cerezo</i>	Ghent Azaleas.....	1-4	Red.	May-June.....	2.00	3.00	4.00	
* <i>Azalea Pontica</i>	Southern Azalea.....	2-5	Variiegated.....	May-June.....	2.50	3.00	4.00	
* <i>Azalea Vaseyi</i>	Barberry .	3-6	Apple Blossom	April & May.....	2.50	3.00	4.00	
* <i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>	Butterfly Bush.	6	Yellow.....	June.....	Especially useful for hedge and showy berries. 18"-24" \$30 per 100; 2-2½' \$40.	40	75	1.50
<i>Buddleia</i>	Calycanthus Floridus.	6	Violet.	June.....	Flowers and wood fragrant.....	50	75	
<i>Caragana Arborescens</i>	Pea Tree.	6	Chocolate.	June.....	Flowers pea shaped.....	60	75	
* <i>Chionanthus Virginica</i>	White Fringe (See also Deciduous Trees) .	8	Yellow.	May.....	Attractive in foliage and flowers, followed by large blue berries.....	50	75	
Clethra Alnifolia.	Sweet Pepper Bush.	12	White.	June.....	Sweet scented flowers in August flower- ishes in wet or poor ground.....	1.00	1.25	
<i>Cornus Sanguinea</i>	Scarlet Twigged Cornus.	8	White.	May	Blood-red twigs attractive in winter.....	60	75	
* <i>Cornus Stolonifera</i>	Red Osier Dogwood.	8	White.	June	Red bark and white berries.....	50	65	
<i>Cornus Siberica</i>	Red Siberian Dogwood.	10	White.	May	Bright red bark.....	50	65	
* <i>Corylus Avellana Atropurpurea</i>	Purple-leaved Filbert.	10	White.	June	Dark purple leaves.....	75	1.00	
<i>Deutzia Crenata</i>	Double Flowered Deutzia.	8	Pink.	White.. June	15"-18" 50c	65	1.00	
Deutzia Gracilis, dwarf.	Slender-branched Deutzia.	2	White.	June	Very heavy panicles.....	60	75	1.25
* <i>Deutzia Gracilis Rosa</i>	Double Flowered Deutzia.	3	Pink.	June	Broad panicles.....	60	75	1.25
<i>Deutzia Lemonei</i>	Lemoinei Deutzia.	3	White.	June	Very large double.....	50	75	1.25
Deutzia Pride of Rochester	Weigelia .	8	White.	June	Second bloom in autumn.....	60	75	1.25
*Diervilla Amabalis.	Weigelia .	8	Light Pink.	June		50	75	1.25
Diervilla Floribunda.	Weigelia .	8	Crimson.	June		50	75	1.25
Diervilla Eva Rathke	Weigelia .	8	Red.	Purple.. June		50	75	1.25
*Diervilla Rosea and Variegata.	Weigelia .	8	Rose.	June		60	75	1.25
*Eleagnus Longipes	Japan Oleaster.	6	Pale Yellow.	May	Bright red edible berries.....	50	60	-75
*Euonymous Alatus	Cork Barked Euonymous.	8	White.	May	Rich red foliage in autumn.....	75	1.00	
*Exochorda Grandiflora	Pearl Bush.	8	Yellow.	May	Thin weeping branches.....	60	75	
*Forsythia (in variety)	Golden Bell.	8	Yellow.	April	Earliest bloomer of all.....	50	60	
Halesia Carolina	Silver Bell Tree.	12	White.	May	Flowers bell shaped.....	60	75	
*Hibiscus Syriacus, J. d'Arc.	Rose of Sharon.	5	White.	Aug. & Sept.	Flowers, double.....	50	60	
*Hibiscus S., Rubra Plena.	Double Red Althea.	6	Red.	Aug. & Sept.		50	60	
Hibiscus, S., Totus Albus.	Single White Althea.	6	White.	Aug. & Sept.	Single	50	60	
Hibiscus Arbor. Grand, Alba.	Double Variegated.	6	Variegated.	Aug. & Sept.		50	60	
Hydrangea Panic.	Snowball Hydrangea.	4	White.	June to Aug.		75	1.00	
Hydrangea Standard.	Globe Flower.	7	White.	July to Sept.		75	1.00	
Kerria Japonica	Globe Flower.	4-8	Yellow.	July to Oct.	\$1.00 to \$3.00 each.....	60	75	
Kerria Jap. Flore-Pleno	Globe Flower.	7	Yellow.	July to Oct.	Bright green branches.....	60	75	
*Ligustrum Ovalifolium	California Privet.....	12	Yellow.	July to Oct.	Handsome, double.....	2-3 ft., \$10.00 per hun.	2-3 ft., \$12.50..	25

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	Height in ft.	Color	Season of Bloom	REMARKS	Prices (See Note 2)	
						1½-2	2-3 3-4 ft.
* <i>Ligustrum Ibota</i>	Japanese Privet.....	8	White.....	Black berries, all winter.....		35	50
* <i>Ligustrum Regelianum</i>	Regel's Privet.....	10	White.....	Prostrate form of Ibota.....	50	60	50
* <i>Ligustrum Vulgaris</i>	Common Privet.....	10		Large black berries, all winter.....	40	50	50
* <i>Lonicera Fragrantissima</i>	Upright Honeysuckle.....	8	May & June.....	Evergreen honeysuckle.....	60	75	75
* <i>Lonicera Morrowi</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle.....	6	White.....	Bright red fruit.....	40	50	50
<i>Lonicera Tartarica</i>	Rosae.....	8	Pink.....	Quick growing shrub for screen.....	40	50	50
<i>Lonicera T. Alba</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle.....	10	White.....	Quick growing shrub for screen.....	40	50	50
* <i>Pavia Macrostachya</i>	Dwarf Horse Chestnut.....	6	White.....	Very attractive both in flower and foliage.....	2.00	2.75	
* <i>Philadelphus Avalanche</i>	Mock Orange—Syringa.....	7	White.....	Fragrant.....	60	75	75
* <i>Philadelphus Coronarius</i>	Common Mock Orange.....	8	White.....	Very highly scented.....	50	60	60
<i>Philadelphus Aurea</i>	Golden Syringa.....	6	White.....	Golden yellow foliage.....	60	75	1.00
* <i>Philadelphus Grandiflora</i>	Large Flowered Syringa.....	10	White.....	Vigorous, upright growers.....	40	60	60
<i>Philadelphus Bouquet Blanc</i>	Double Syringa.....	6	White.....	A new variety—Dwarf.....	60	75	75
<i>Philadelphus Lemonnei</i>	Lemoine's Syringa.....	6	Yell. White.....	Small fragrant flowers.....	50	60	60
<i>Rhodotyphus Kerroides</i>	White Kerria.....	5	White.....	Black berries persist.....	60	75	75
* <i>Rhus Cotinus</i>	Purple Fringe.....	12	June & July.....	Flowers followed by feathery seed vesicles which persist thru the summer.....	60	75	75
<i>Rubus Odoratus</i>	Thimbleberry.....	4	Rose Purple.....	Grows in full shade.....	40	50	50
* <i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i>	Meadow Sweet.....	3	Dark Crim.....	Grows in full shade.....	50	75	1.00
<i>Spiraea Billardii</i>	Billards Spirea.....	6	Rose.....	July & Aug.....	50	60	60
* <i>Spiraea Opulifolia</i>	Nine Bark.....	8	White.....	Red berries; grows well in shade.....	40	50	50
* <i>Spiraea Opulifolia Aurea</i>	Golden-leaved Nine Bark.....	8	Cream White.....	Red berries; grows well in shade.....	40	50	50
<i>Spiraea Prunifolia</i>	Double Syringa.....	9	White.....	Very double.....	60	75	75
<i>Spiraea Thunbergii</i>	Bridal Wreath.....	6	White.....	Very double.....	75	1.00	1.00
* <i>Spiraea Van Houttei</i>	Thunberg's Spirea.....	6	White.....	High autumn color; grows in sun or shade.....	50	60	60
<i>Symplocarpus Racemosus</i>	Snowberry.....	6	Pink.....	May-June.....	50	60	60
* <i>Symplocarpus Vulgaris</i>	Indian Currant.....	6	White.....	White persistent fruit.....	50	60	60
* <i>Syringa</i> —	Lilacs	8-15	Cream. White.....	Coral berries persist.....	75	75	75
<i>Japonica</i>	Persian Lilac.....	8-15	White.....	S—Single; D—Double;			
<i>Persica Alba</i>	White Persian.....	7	White.....	S, 6 ft. \$1.50; odorless.....	50	75	75
<i>Villosa</i>	Common Lilac.....	9	Green. White.....	S fragrant.	75	75	75
<i>Vulgaria Alba</i>	Mocquery.....	8	White.....	S fragrant in bud.....	60	75	75
<i>Vulgaria Aline</i>	Belle de Nancy.....	10	White.....	S very fragrant.....	60	75	75
<i>Vulgaria Chas. X.</i>	Chas. X.....	12	White.....	S dark purplish red.....	75	1.00	1.00
<i>Vulgaria Dr. Masters</i>	Dr. Masters.....	8	White.....	D brilliant satiny rose.....	75	1.00	1.00
<i>Vulgaria Frau Dammann</i>	Frau Dammann.....	8	White.....	S very fragrant.....	75	1.00	1.00
<i>Vulgaria Jacques Calot</i>	Jacques Calot.....	8	White.....	D clear—lighter center.....	75	1.00	1.00
<i>Vulgaria Ludwig Spaeth</i>	Ludwig Spaeth.....	4-6	Bright Purple.....	S panicles very large.....	75	1.00	1.00
<i>Vulgaria Mad. Lemoine</i>	Mad. Lemoine.....	4-6	White.....	D delicate rosy pink.....	75	1.00	1.00
<i>Vulgaria Michael Buchner</i>	Michael Buchner.....	8-10	White.....	S dark purplish red.....	75	1.00	1.00
<i>Vulgaria Marie Legraye</i>	Marie Legraye.....	8-15	Bluish Purple.....	D a superb white.....	75	1.00	1.00
<i>Vulgaria Pres. Grevy</i>	Pres. Grevy.....	8-15	White.....	D pale lilac.....	75	1.00	1.00
<i>Vaccinium Corymbosum</i>	Blueberry	8-15	Red.....	S one of the finest.....	75	1.00	1.00
<i>Viburnum Acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved Viburnum.....	8-15	Red. Purple.....	D extra fine.....	1.50	2.50	
<i>Viburnum Cassanoides</i>	Wither Rod	8-15	Light White.....	Edible blue berries; brilliant autumn foliage.....	60	75	
* <i>Viburnum Dentatum</i>	Arrow Wood.....	8-15	Pink.....	Dark berries persist; grows in sun or shade in poor ground.....	75	1.00	1.00
* <i>Viburnum Dilatatum</i>	Jap. Bush Cranberry.....	8-15	Red.....	Red-black berries; will grow in wet, shady places.....	60	75	75
* <i>Viburnum Lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree.....	8-15	White.....	Dark blue berries.....	75	1.00	1.50
* <i>Viburnum Lentago</i>	Sheepberry	4-6	White.....	Showiest of all red berried shrubs.....	60	75	75
* <i>Viburnum Opulus</i>	High Bush Cranberry.....	8-15	Blue.....	Red fruit persistent.....	60	75	75
* <i>Viburnum Plicatum</i>	Japan Snowball.....	8-15	Bluish Lilac.....	Fruit oval and black.....	60	75	1.00
* <i>Viburnum Tomentosum</i>	Single Jap. Snowball	10	White.....	Balls often 3" across.....	60	75	75
*Weigelia—See Diervilla.....				Fruit deep red to black.....			

Choice Fruits

MANY TREES OF BEARING SIZE

No charge for boxing or packing. 100 and 1,000 rates on application.

We offer a well tested list of Fruits. In addition to the two-year-old trees usually sold, we offer in most varieties four and five year trees transplanted.

Please note that the stone fruits are not safely planted in autumn. We have an extra nice lot of transplanted plums, cherries, peaches, etc. Place your order now and have them reserved for you.

With well developed roots, these extra size trees will soon come into bearing. In fact, some of them are bearing fruit in the nursery this year.

Apples

	Each	10
Standard. First-class, 5 to 7 ft....	\$.75	\$ 7.00
First-class, 5 to 10 ft., transplanted	\$1.00 to 3.50	
Dwarf—		
2 to 3 ft., trans.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
3 to 8 ft., trans.....	\$2.00 to 4.50	

Summer

- Early Harvest.** Yellow. July and Aug.
- Golden Sweet.** Large, yellow. Aug. and Sept.
- Red Astrachan.** Crimson, streaked yellow. July and Aug.
- Sweet Bough.** Pale yellow. August.
- Yellow Transparent.** Skin pale yellow, sub-acid. Aug.

Autumn

- Bismarck.** Red and yellow; hardy, very early.
- Fall Pippin.** Yellow, fine baking. Dec.
- Fameuse. (Snow Apple).** Deep crimson; flesh snowy white; dessert. Nov. to Jan.
- Gravenstein.** Red and yellow. Sept. and Oct.
- Oldenburg, Duchess of.** Red and yellow; bears young. Aug. and Sept.
- Wealthy.** Dark red and yellow; flesh white, sub-acid. Oct.

Winter

- Baldwin.** Bright red; very productive.
- Delicious.** Brilliant dark red; sweet, juicy.
- R. I. Greening.** Constant bearer; best cooking.
- Grimes' Golden.** Rich golden yellow. Jan. to Apr.
- Hendrick Sweet.** Red. Nov. to April.
- McIntosh.** Dark red. Flesh white. Nov. to Feb.
- Newtown Pippin.** One of the best. Nov. to June.
- Northern Spy.** Yellow striped red. Until June.
- N. W. Greening.** Flesh yellow, fine grained, firm.
- Rambo.** Yellow and red. Oct. to Jan.
- Rome Beauty.** Yellow and bright red. Dec. to Mar.
- Spitzenburg. (Esopus).** Deep red; flesh yellow.
- Stayman Winesap.** Dark red; sub-acid.
- Sutton Beauty.** Waxen yellow. Jan. to Feb.
- Talman's Sweet.** Whitish-yellow, tinged red.
- Twenty Ounce.** Striped, cooking. Oct. to Sept.
- Winter Banana.** Pale yellow, tint red.

Dwarf Apples

Our stock of Dwarf Apples is quite complete. Some of the trees bore this year a dozen or more apples each in the nursery row.

Baldwin.	King.
Delicious.	McIntosh.
Duchess of Oldenburg.	Northern Spy.
Early Harvest.	Red Astrachan.
Fameuse.	Sweet Bough.
Gravenstein.	Wealthy.
Greening.	Yellow Transparent.

Crab Apples

- Hyslop.** Beautiful in flowers; crimson. Oct.
- Transcendent.** Red and yellow. Sept.

Pears

	Each	10
Standard, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$1.25	\$10.50
XXX, Transplanted	\$1.50 to 4.00	
Dwarf, 3 to 4 ft.....	.90	7.50
XXX, Transplanted, 4-6 ft..	\$1.25 to 2.00	

*Indicates both dwarf and standard.

Summer

- Bartlett.** One of the best known Pears. Early September.
- Clapp's Favorite.** Resembles Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier.
- Tyson.** Good size, juicy and sweet. August.

Autumn

- Bosc (Beurre Bosc).** Large, russety Pear. Oct.
- Duchess d'Angouleme.** Attains perfection as a dwarf. Very large.
- Howell.** Yellow, sweet. October.
- Kieffer.** Golden-yellow; bears young. Oct. and Nov.
- Seckel.** Strong grower and good bearer.
- Worden Seckel.** Large fruit. Oct. to Dec.
- Sheldon.** Large round, russet and red; very juicy, melting and vinous. Oct.

Winter

- Anjou.** Large, handsome, buttery; an excellent bearer; keeps until Christmas.
- Lawrence.** Golden-yellow, medium size, and abundant bearer. Nov. to Jan.
- Winter Nelis.** Medium. Medium size, dull russet; rich fine flavor, good bearer. Nov. to Jan.

Hardy Grapes

	Each	10
First-class, 2-year	\$.30	\$ 2.50
First-class, 3-year, transplanted.....	.50	4.00
First-class, 4-year, transplanted.....	.75	6.00
Empire State, Gaertner, Winchel—		
2-year .....	.40	3.00
3-year, transplanted .....	.60	5.00
4-year, transplanted.....	.85	7.50

Black Varieties

- Campbell's Early.** Ripens early, keeps well.
- Concord.** Well-known; succeeds everywhere.

Moore's Early. Desirable for early crop.

Worden. Seedling of Concord, ten days earlier. Superior to it in flavor, but does not bear shipping so well.

Red Varieties.

Agawam. Bunches large. Ripens early.

Brighton. Early, vigorous and productive.

Delaware. Sweet and vinous. Perfectly hardy.

Gaertner. Sweet, pleasant; very showy.

Lindley. Flesh, tender, with rich aromatic flavor.

Salem. Ripens with Concord.

White Varieties.

Empire State. Yellowish green, one of the best table grapes.

Moore's Diamond. Yellowish, very juicy.

Niagara. Pale green; sweet; ripens with Concord.

Winchel. (Green Mountain). The earliest white.

The Fruit Garden

No place however small but may have some choice fruits. A cherry, a peach, a dwarf pear, a dwarf apple, a few small fruits give little care for the pleasure they produce. The flavor of the fruit picked ripe is far superior to that which has been picked green and offered at the store either shriveled or speckled with rot.

Of all the fruits probably cherries are least known in their real quality. Picked fresh from the tree when fully ripe they are so superior to those picked from the same tree for market that one would scarcely believe them to be the same variety. The same is true of plums. Many persons say they do not like plums, they are sour. This is not strange. They probably never tasted a real plum, for when fully ripened on the tree most plums are very sweet.

Then, too, for beauty few flowering trees excel our fruit trees in bloom, not to speak of the sight of the tree richly laden with fruit.

Our Dwarf apples are budded on Doucin stock and eventually attain a height of 12 to 20 feet according to the varieties, soil, etc. They may be planted at from 12 to 20 feet apart. They are incomparably better than trees grafted on Paradise stock which dwarfs the trees to mere babies capable of bearing but few fruits even at maturity.

Dwarf fruit trees come quickly into bearing, take up little room, are easily pruned and sprayed and are especially recommended for the small garden, and fillers in orchards of standard trees.

Apricot

Moorpark. One of the largest. Firm, juicy; yellow with red cheek; very productive; an old dependable variety. August. \$1.00.

Cherries

Sweet.

First-class, 5 to 7 ft., Trans.....	\$1.50	\$14.00
XXX, 6 to 9 ft., Trans.....	\$1.75 to \$3.00	

Sour.

4 to 6 ft., Trans.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00
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The Cherry succeeds well in dry soils and is susceptible of being trained in a great variety of forms.

SWEET

Bing. Almost black. Early June.

Tartarian. Black, last of June.

Governor Wood. White; shaded red. June.

Napoleon Biggarreau. Pale yellow cheek. Last of June.

Windsor. Dark red. Early July.

Schmidt. Glossyblack. Early July.

Dyehouse. Bright red. Early June.

SOUR

Early Richmond. Dark red. Early June.

May Duke. Red. Sub-acid. Middle of June.

English Morello. Very dark red. Last of July.

Morency. Clear bright red. Ten days later than Early Richmond.

Peaches

Selected Trees, First-Class

1-year, 4 to 6 ft.	\$.50	\$ 4.00
2-year, 4 to 8 ft., Trans....	\$1.00 to \$1.25	

Hundred rates on application.

Belle of Georgia. Flesh white. Midseason.

Carman. Pale yellow, with deep blush. August.

Champion. White. Mid-season. Freestone.

Crawford's. Late. Superb yellow Peach. Middle of September.

Crosby. Orange-yellow; ripens with Elberta.

Elberta. Flesh yellow, juicy. Ripens between Crawford Early and Late.

Foster. An improved Early Crawford.

Greensboro. Flesh white, juicy and excellent. Very early.

Iron Mountain. Creamy white. Late. Very hardy.

J. H. Hale. New, early large size. Early September.

Morris White. Dull creamy white, tinged with red, flesh white. September.

Mountain Rose. Large, red Peach, with white flesh.

Niagara. Surpasses both Elberta and Crawford in size, color, quality and vigor. Early September.

Old Mixon Free. White and red. Ripens with Crawfords Early.

Rochester. Yellow. Early. Introduced 1912. Highly recommended where known.

Stump the World. Red and white, good size. Middle of September.

Willet. Yellow. Free. Last of September.



Dwarf Apple Tree

Showing the short, stocky growth of our well-branched, well-rooted stock.

Plums

Selected, First-Class

First-class, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$1.50	\$ 14.00
XXX, 7 to 10 ft., Trans.,	\$1.75 to \$5.00	

Coe's Golden Drop. Light yellow. Last of September.

Grand Duke. Violet-red. September and October.

Imperial Gage. Yellowish-green; flesh rich and sweet; very productive. Middle of August.

Shropshire Damson. Dark purple; excellent for preserving.

Yellow Egg. Yellow Plum. Last of August.

Japanese Varieties.

Abundance. Large amber; sweet. July.

Burbank. Cherry red, good bearer. Early September.

October Purple. Large purple, yellow flesh. Very late.

Wickson. Glowing carmine. September.

Quinces

	Each	10
First-class. XX.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
Transplanted. XXX.....	\$1.50 to 4.00	
*Orange. Large, round, golden yellow. Oct.		
*Rea's Mammoth. Large fine variety of the Orange Quince; vigorous and productive.		
*Champion. Large, oval, bears very young.		

Currants

Currants—Two-year.		
Fay's Prolific and White Grape.....	\$.20	\$ 1.50
Perfection .....	.25	2.00
Fay's Prolific. Less acid than the Cherry, excellent flavor, very productive.		
Perfection. (New). Red, rich, mild sub-acid. Probably the best red currant.		
White Grape. The best white currant.		

Rhubarb

	Each	10
Rhubarb	\$.15	\$ 1.00
XXX .....	.25	1.75
Plant 3 feet apart each way. Fertilize well late in the fall, spading in the fertilizer in the spring.		
Myatt's Linnaeus. Large, early, tender.		

Asparagus

\$1.50 per 100.

Barr's Mammoth. Large green variety, excellent for a market sort.

Columbian Mammoth. A vigorous white variety of excellent quality.

Conover's Colossal. Large shoots; of vigorous growth.

Palmetto. Larger than the Conover's and a heavier yielder.

Blackberries

	10
Blackberries, per 100. \$7.00.....	\$1.50
Erskine Park	2.50

Snyder. Exceedingly hardy and productive. Very few seeds; no hard core.

Blowers. Very large and sweet.

ERSKINE PARK SEEDLESS

It originated on the Westinghouse estate in the Berkshires, at an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level. The superintendent of the estate, Mr. Norman, writes as follows: "This Blackberry, sported from Kittatinny, was first brought to my notice by reason of its hardiness. We always tie the canes up to their fruitstalks in the fall, never protect them at all, and, as you know, they fruit right out to the tips of 6-foot canes. I do not grow any other variety for its long fruit season enables me to trust to the variety alone. The fruit is the largest berry I know, fine flavor, no core, no seeds."



Erskine Park Seedless Blackberry

(GOLDEN OPINION ON \$1,500 WORTH OF TREES.)

Millbrook, N. Y., August 23, 1921.

Dear Mr. Harris:

All the trees arrived in good condition and they are certainly splendid specimens. We had ideal weather for planting; a nice rain just after they were put in so I think we are sure not to lose any.

I am very much pleased with the planting as we planned it the day you were here, and the place is entirely changed by it.

HARRY HARKNESS FLAGLER.



Deciduous Trees

We specialize in Fruit Trees of Bearing size, and of other Deciduous Trees we offer sizes for immediate effect.

The deciduous trees of this list, being perfectly hardy, may be planted in many sections of the northern United States. We have omitted from this list many choice trees in which there is some question of fall planting, such as beeches, willows, tulip trees, etc. Those desiring other trees than those found here, will find in the spring catalog quite a complete line including large trees for immediate effect. If we find your order includes any trees on which there is a question of safety of fall planting, we will hold them until spring.

Elm

American—

8 to 10 ft.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper, 10-12 ft... 2.50	22.50	
1 1/2 to 2 in. caliper, 12-14 ft... 3.50	30.00	
2 to 2 1/4 in. caliper, 12-14 ft... 4.50	40.00	
Larger Specimens		\$6.50 to 25.00

Huntington—

25 to 30 ft.....	\$12.50 to \$20.00
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Horse-Chestnut

Common White—

8 to 10 ft.....	\$2.00
10 to 12 ft.....	2.50
Larger Specimens	

Double White—

8 to 10 ft.....	\$2.50
10 to 12 ft.....	3.00
12 to 16 ft.....	\$4.00 to 6.00

Pink—

10 to 12 ft.....	\$3.00
12 to 16 ft.....	\$4.00 to 6.00

Linden

T. American—

8 to 10 ft.....	\$2.25	\$20.00
10 to 12 ft.....	3.25	30.00
12 to 14 ft.....	4.50	42.50

T. Platiphyllus (Broad-leaved Linden)—

10 to 12 ft.....	\$3.50	\$30.00
12 to 14 ft.....	5.00	35.00
Larger Specimens		\$6.00 to 8.00

T. Europea Rubra (Red-twiggued)—

10 to 12 ft.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
Larger Specimens		\$7.50 to 25.00

T. Argentea (White-leaved Weeping)—

10 to 12 ft.....	\$4.00	\$35.00
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Maple

Norway—

	Each	10
1 3/4 to 2 in. caliper, 12-14 ft..	\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. caliper, 14-16 ft..	3.50	30.00
2 1/2 to 3 in. caliper, 16-18 ft..	5.00	40.00
3 to 3 1/2 in. caliper, 16-18 ft..	7.00	65.00
3 1/2 to 4 in. caliper, 18-20 ft..	12.00	100.00
4 to 8 in. caliper, 20-28 ft., each	\$12.00 to 35.00	

Reitenbach—

12 to 14 ft.....	\$2.00 to \$ 3.00
14 to 16 ft.....	3.50 to 4.50
Larger Specimens	

Schwedler's Purple—

10 to 12 ft.....	\$ 3.00
12 to 15 ft., 2-2 1/2 in. caliper....	4.00
15 to 18 ft., 2 1/2-3 in. caliper,	\$4.50 to 6.50
Larger Specimens	

5.00 to 40.00

Sugar—

12 to 14 ft., 1 1/2 to 2 in.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00
14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2 1/2 in.....	4.00	30.00
16 to 18 ft., 2 1/2 to 3 in.....	5.50	45.00
Larger Specimens		\$7.50 to 65.00

Silver—(Dasycarpum)—

12 to 14 ft.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00
14 to 16 ft.....	4.00	30.00
Larger Specimens		\$4.00 to 14.00



C. Florida and C. Rubra are grown in Tree form; C. Kousa, in both tree and shrub form

Dogwood

White-flowering—

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50	
5 to 6 ft.....	2.00	
6 to 7 ft.....	2.50	
7 to 8 ft.....	3.00	
8 to 10 ft.....	3.50	
Larger Specimens.....	\$4.00 to 15.00	

Pink-flowering (rubra)—

4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.50
5 to 6 ft.....	4.50
6 to 7 ft.....	6.00
7 to 8 ft.....	8.00

Larger Specimens.....\$10.00 to 18.00

Double White—

4 to 6 ft.....	\$3.50
6 to 8 ft.....	5.00
8 to 10 ft.....	6.00

Kousa, Japanese—

4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.00
5 to 6 ft.....	4.00
6 to 7 ft.....	5.00
7 to 8 ft.....	6.00

FAGUS. Beech.

No tree is better suited for a lawn specimen than the Beech. Its graceful, symmetrical youth develops into a majestic old age with branches growing to the ground. In this regard it excels the oaks, maples and other high-branched trees. Its foliage is rich and glossy. The clean grey bark of the American Beech makes it as ornamental in winter as in summer. Beeches thrive well in shaded places, growing very dense. This feature makes them splendidly adaptable for hedges—especially the European Beech.

F. Americana, American Beech.

5 to 6 ft.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
6 to 7 ft.....	3.50	32.50
Larger Specimens.....	\$4.00 to \$7.50	

F. Incisa and F. Heterophylla. (Cut and Fernleaved Beech.)

5 to 6 ft.....	\$4.50	\$40.00
6 to 10 ft.....	\$6.00 to \$15.00	

F. Sylvatica, European.

6 to 8 ft.....	\$3.00	\$27.50
8 to 10 ft.....	4.00	37.50
Larger Specimens.....	\$4.50 to \$15.00	

F. Purpurea. (River's Purple.)

5 to 6 ft.....	\$4.50
6 to 12 ft.....	\$6.00 to \$10.00

F. Purpurea Rosea Marginata Tricolor.

6 to 8 ft.....	\$4.00 to \$5.00
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CORNUS. (Dogwood).

The Dogwoods—the Harbingers of Spring—stand almost without a peer. They are among the hardiest and showiest of the flowering plants. The very early bloom, the duration of their wonderful floral display and the profusion of richly tinted foliage in autumn followed by long-persisting scarlet or glowing red berries provide grace of outline and harmony of color the year round.

Because of their medium size the Dogwoods are ideal trees for the smaller places and they fit in the lawn and borders of large plantings with beauty and grace second to none.

FAGUS—Continued

F. Pendula. (Weeping).

Specimens	\$9.00 to \$35.00
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MAGNOLIA. Chinese Varieties. Ball and Burlap.

We have in stock a few choice varieties in odd sizes. Prices furnished on request.

MORUS. Mulberry.

6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.50
8 to 10 ft.....	2.00
Weeping, 1 yr. head.....	3.00

PLATANUS. (Plane Tree.)

Trees specially adapted to wet places, no insect relishes the excessive tannin in its foliage. It is also immune to the smoke of factories. It is a very rapid grower, possessing light bark.

P. Orientalis. (Plane Tree.)

12 to 14 ft.	\$3.50	\$30.00
14 to 16 ft.	4.50	40.00
16 to 20 ft.	\$5.50 to \$12.00	

P. Occidentalis. (American Sycamore.)

12 to 14 ft.	\$3.50
14 to 16 ft....	\$4.50 to \$5.50

QUERCUS—(Oaks.)

The Oaks, especially when they attain size, are the most picturesque of all trees symbolizing strength and durability. Their reputation as slow growers is not warranted, for when once established, they will make a yearly growth equal to that of almost any other species.

Pin Oak is a superb and distinct tree. Its graceful, drooping branches support a mass of deeply lobed, sharp-pointed leaves, changing to deep red in autumn. Jack Frost has never shown greater skill than in the rich, deep coloring of the Pin and Scarlet Oaks.

Q. Palustris. (Pin Oak).

6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.25	\$20.00
8 to 10 ft.....	3.50	30.00
10 to 12 ft.....	4.50	40.00
Larger Specimens.....	\$5.50 to \$30.00	

Q. Pyramidalis. (Pyramidal.)

6 to 8 ft.....	\$4.00
8 to 10 ft.....	5.00
10 to 12 ft.....	6.00

Q. Rubra. (Red).

6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
8 to 10 ft.....	2.00	17.50
10 to 12 ft.....	2.50	22.50
Larger Specimens.....	\$3.00 to \$75.00	



A CROSS ROAD IN ROSEDALE NURSERIES

ROSEDALE SPECIALTIES

ALTHOUGH Leading Specialties at Rosedale are Evergreens and Peonies, of which there are thousands upon thousands of fine specimens, nevertheless a full supply of Deciduous Shrubs and Trees, both fruit and ornamental, render Rosedale Nurseries one of the most complete in the Empire State

OUR STOCK OF LARGE SIZES OF ALL THESE IS UNEXCELLED

These may be moved with safety, as frequent transplanting has developed a mass of feeding roots close to the trunk.

We are glad to announce reduced prices in many sizes for Fall delivery.

ROSEDALE TREES Rank High with Experts, and are recommended by the most noted landscape architects of New York and Boston. One order alone, Spring 1921, from a well known firm, amounted to \$7,700. This order came our way because, from a previous order of nearly \$8,000, only three trees failed. This is a remarkable record since these were mostly very large trees.

Our location on the Saw Mill River road, one and one-quarter miles north of the County Alms House at East View, is within short trucking distance to all points in Westchester County.

Appointments best arranged between 6 P. M. and 10 P. M. with

S. G. HARRIS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Office and Residence, 11 Dixon Street

Telephone, Tarrytown 628

:- THE ROSEDALE AIM :-

The stability of any structure is in proportion to the energy spent upon the details of its foundation. ROSEDALE NURSERIES emphasize these. Read HOW.

The natural tendency of roots, left to themselves, is to spread widely. Note in Figure 1 where the bulk of the feeding roots have developed.



(Fig. 1) Root System of Once-Transplanted Tree

In common nursery practice, practically all of these would have been cut off by the digger's spade and the foundation of the tree would have been lost.

In common nursery practice, practically all of these would have been cut off by the digger's spade and the foundation of the tree would have been lost.

Figure 2 shows the roots of a tree which has been oft transplanted. All ROSEDALE TREES Are. The result is a compact mass of fibrous or feeding roots developed close to the trunk. This insures the tree against loss from the digger's spade, while it also insures you against loss of the tree or disappointment due to tardy growth.



(Fig. 2) Root System of Oft-Transplanted Tree

The roots of ROSEDALE FLOWERING SHRUBS are given the same treatment as the Evergreens and Deciduous trees. Because of this you can plant large sizes as safely as smaller ones.

If you have landscape problems, let us help you solve them. That is our business. We are prepared to make old places new and new places old—old places planted with bright, new trees, and new places made old by planting large trees for immediate effect.

OUR MOTTO: Prices as Low as Consistent with Highest Quality.
